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EASTERN

F.O.
371

1948

PALESTINE

FILE No.4.....

pp. 5605 - 5740.....

68547

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149

E

E 5605

2

3 MAY 1948

Registry
Number E5605/4/31TELEGRAM FROM
Sir, A. Kirkbride
No. AMMAN
281Dated 2nd May
Received 3rd "
in RegistryPalestine Truce.Refers Foreign Office telegram No, 286.
Reports discussion with The Prime Minister and King
Abdullah regarding the question of extending the
truce to all Jerusalem.

Last Paper.

5598

References.

68547

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8 Palestine Report
May 1948(Action
complete.)

P. M. H. /

(Index)

9/1/48

Next Paper.

s-606

W. 1000/17 17/4 1/1 1/1 1/1

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Cypher/OTP

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

FROM ALBAN TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Sir A. Kirkbride. D. 10.00.p.m. May 2nd, 1948.
No. 281.
May 2nd, 1948. R. 11.25.p.m. May 2nd, 1948.

Repeated to U.K. Delegation New York.

Bagdad.
Beirut.
Cairo.
Damascus.
Jedda.
B.M.E.O. Cairo.
Jerusalem.

1-5005
3 MAY 1948

IMMEDIATE.

SECRET.

GIANT.

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram 281 of May 2nd, repeated for information to U.K. Delegation New York, Bagdad, Beirut, Cairo, Damascus, Jedda, British Middle East Office Cairo and Jerusalem.

Palestine truce.

Your telegram No. 286. - E

You will have seen from my telegram 270 that prior to receipt of your instructions I had spoken to the King and Prime Minister about extending the truce to all Jerusalem.

2. When I received your message I went to see the Prime Minister and he admitted that he and the King had failed to convince the others of the wisdom of this step, Azzam being the main stumbling block. They thought a truce over all Jerusalem would affect their freedom of action after May 15th.

3. I saw Azzam this afternoon and after an hour's argument in which I had to overcome fantastic strategic considerations I feel I have convinced him that it is in Arab interests to secure a truce over the whole of the Jerusalem municipal area, and to hope that the truce would persist after May 15th. Azzam even came to

/the point of saying

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4
Amman telegram to Foreign Office No. 281.

- 2 -

the point of saying that if the truce survived the end of the Mandate it might be possible for the United Nations to send someone to take over the municipal area.

4. The three Arab nominees will be Fauzi Mulki, Trans-Jordan Minister for Foreign Affairs, Taqi El Din [grp.undec. ? Soljh from Lebanon and Ahmad Hilmi from Palestine.

Foreign Office please pass to United Kingdom Delegation, Jedda and Jerusalem as my telegrams Nos. 25, 27 and 46 respectively.

[Repeated to United Kingdom Delegation New York and Jedda].

[Copies sent to Secretary of State for Colonies and to Telegraph Section Colonial Office for transmission to Jerusalem.]

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WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

FROM CAIRO TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Sir R. Campbell

Mo. 543
2nd May, 1948.

D. 5.8 p.m. 2nd May, 1948.

R. 7.5 p.m. 2nd May, 1948.

Repeated to Amman
Bagdad
Beirut
Damascus
Jedda
Jerusalem
Washington
New York (U.K. Del.)

1-5000
3 MAY 1948

IMPORTANT
SECRET

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 543 of May 2nd repeated to Amman, Bagdad, Beirut, Damascus, Jedda, Jerusalem, Washington and United Kingdom Delegation New York.

Your telegram No. 588: Jerusalem truce.

Minister for Foreign Affairs will do his best in the sense desired while bewailing the fact that as we are not so well placed in Jerusalem as at Jaffa to stop major fighting we prevent the Arabs from outside Palestine from helping us and their Palestinian brethren. (For general remarks of Minister for Foreign Affairs occasioned by my representations in this connexion and in connexion with those instructed in your telegram No. 581 see my immediately following telegram).

2. His Excellency expressed the hope that terms of the truce would not be humiliating to the Arabs.

3. His Excellency told me that the Egyptian Government had communicated yesterday with the Arab Higher Committee in the sense desired in your telegram No. 575 to me.

Foreign Office please pass to Washington and United Kingdom Delegation New York as my telegrams Nos. 23 and 16 respectively.

[Repeated to Washington and United Kingdom Delegation New York]

[Advance copies sent to Secretary of State for the Colonies]

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1948	E	E 5608 7 3 MAY 1948

Registry Number E5608/4/31 TELEGRAM FROM Sir, A. Kirkbride to send a representative to Jerusalem to meet Truce Committee. No. AMMAN Dated 277 Received in Registry 2nd May 3rd "	<u>Palestine Truce.</u> The representatives of the Arab States at Amman have authorised the Secretary General of the Arab League to send a representative to Jerusalem to meet Truce Committee. Nomination not yet known.
--	---

Last Paper. 5-626 References.	(Minutes.) <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 20px;"> <i>Dr. 4/5</i> </div>
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(How disposed of.) <i>8. Palestine sent May 4</i>
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(Action complete.) <i>9/2/48</i>	(Index.) <i>9/2/48</i>
Next Paper. 5-609	

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WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION.

FROM ALBAN TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

5 MAY 1948

Sir A. Kirkbride.
No. 277.

D. 4.56 p.m. 2nd May, 1948.

2nd May, 1948. R. 7.13 p.m. 2nd May, 1948.

Repeated to U.K. Delegation New York, Washington, Bagdad,
Beirut, Cairo, Damascus, Jedda, BMEC and
Jerusalem.

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 277 of May
2nd, repeated for information to U.K. Delegation New York,
Washington, Bagdad, Beirut, Cairo, Damascus, Jedda, BMEC
and Jerusalem.

Palestine Truce.

My telegram No. 271.

The representatives of the Arab States here have
authorised the Secretary General of the Arab League to
send a representative to Jerusalem to meet Truce Committee.
Have not yet heard of a nomination.

Foreign Office please pass to U.K. Delegation New York,
Washington, Jedda and Jerusalem as my telegrams Nos. 24, 14,
26, and 44 respectively.

[Repeated to U.K. Delegation New York, Washington,
Jedda. Copy sent to Telegram Section Colonial Office
for repetition to Jerusalem].

O:O

8 MAY 1948

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E

1. 5609 9
3 MAY 1948

1948

PALESTINE

Registry Number E5609/4/31

TELEGRAM FROM
Sir, A. Kirkbride
No. AMMAN
278

Dated 2nd May
Received 3rd "
in Registry

Palestine Protection of Holy Places.

Refers Cairo telegram No, 526 dated 29th April (E5429/4/31) States that Azzam spoke to Sir, A Kirkbride on precisely the same lines and asked him to convey message to the Secretary of State .

Last Paper.

5608

(Minutes.)

NO B. 15 May 5

DB.
45-

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8 Palestine doc
May 4

(Action completed.)

P. W. H. /

(Index)

9/12/48

Next Paper.

5610

PALESTINE PROTECTION OF HOLY PLACES

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En Clair

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POLITICAL DISTRIBUTION

3 MAY 1948

FROM AMMAN TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Sir A. Kirkbride
No. 278

D. 5.01 p.m. 2nd May, 1948.

2nd May, 1948.
Repeated to Cairo

R. 8.55 p.m. 2nd May, 1948.

British Middle East Office.

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 278 .
of May 2nd repeated for information to Cairo and
British Middle East Office.

Palestine Holy Places.

Cairo telegram No. 526 to you.

Azzam spoke to me on precisely the same lines and
asked me to convey the message to you. I need not
repeat the details.

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E 5610/4/31
E 5611 " "

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1948

E

5612

3 MAY 1948

Registry Number E56124/31
TELEGRAM FROM
Sir, Ronald
No. Campbell
CAIRO
Dated 546
Received in Registry 3rd May
3rd "

Evacuation of Egyptians from Jaffa.

The Egyptian Government have accepted position as re regards Haifa and Jerusalem but are still pressing to send landing craft to Jaffa to arrive there in three or four days time. They allege that other countries are taking similar steps to evacuate their nationals. Sir. Ronald Campbell asks whether he can now offer any guarantee for safety of their craft.

Last Paper.

5611

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8, Palestine sent May 4

(Action completed.)

PPH/12/2

(Ind.)

PPH/12/2

Next Paper.

5611

(Minutes.)

Egyptian sent. 11/5

Dr J. Benis May 4

B. B. B. B.

4.5

8. P.P. Palestine tel 1192 29/4

Egyptian sent. 11/5

10 May 10

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DEPARTMENTAL DISTRIBUTION.

FROM CAIRO TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Sir R. Campbell.
No. 546.

D. 9.42 a.m. 3rd May, 1948.

3rd May 1948.

R. 10.56 a.m. 3rd May 1948.

IMMEDIATE.

CONFIDENTIAL.

3 MAY 1948

Addressed to Jerusalem telegram No. 78 of
May 3rd, repeated to Foreign Office

The Egyptian Government have accepted position as regards Haifa and Jerusalem but are still pressing to send landing craft to Jaffa to arrive there in three or four days' time. They allege that other countries are taking similar steps to evacuate their nationals. Can I now offer any guarantee for safety of craft?

2. Please reply Embassy and not (repeat not)
B.M.E.O.

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat.]

W:W:W:W

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INWARD TELEGRAM

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

5612 4 31

Cypher

From the Egyptian Government

Re: Telegram No. 1181 (to Cairo) and Telegram No. 1182 (to Haifa)

INDEXED

URGENT

As per Telegram No. 1181 of 31st March 1948 (please pass to Sub-Committee as No. 85).

Re Telegram No. 1181 (to Cairo) and Telegram No. 1182 (to Haifa) reported in Foreign Office.

Evacuation of Egyptians.

It has been stated that there are no Egyptian troops in the Gaza Strip except those employed by the Army, whose return to Egypt before final evacuation British troops has been guaranteed by Military Com. North Palestine District as agreed with Egyptian Gov. Haifa 24th April. Escorts would be provided to the frontier as part of embarkation. Consul has sign. I have again applied into this matter at Haifa and hope ship(s) will not now be sent.

2. As regards Jaffa, I suggest that in view of truce which was arranged today you endeavour to persuade the Egyptian Government to await developments of the next few days.

Copies sent:-

Ministry of Defence
Foreign Office

Private Secretary.
Mr. H. Barclay.

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48 Term	Palestine	E5616 /G 14
	Position	
E 5616 14/15 31/6 Lord Lushchapel Washington 149 April 28th	Palestine Position in Jerusalem	
Last Paper E5616	(Minutes) D. Balfour 4/5 5.5	
References E5282/199		
(Print)		
(How disposed of)		
(Action completed) 6/1	(Index) 149	
Next Paper		

33744

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SECRET

No. 749 BY BAG
Ref. G.96/ /48

HIS Majesty's Ambassador at Washington presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the honour to transmit to him the under-mentioned documents.

British Embassy

Washington, D. C.

April 28th, 1948

Reference to previous correspondence:

Foreign Office telegram No. 4609 of the 27th April, 1948, to Washington.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Copy of Memorandum to State Department, dated April 28th, 1948	Palestine (large-scale attacks on Jerusalem)

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Reference:-
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SECRET

Ref. G.96/ /48

MEMORANDUM

PALESTINE

On the 25th April the High Commissioner at Jerusalem reported that there were increasing indications that the Jews were considering large-scale attacks on Jerusalem with a view to forestalling action by formed bodies of Arabs from outside Palestine and with the object of getting control of the city. The High Commissioner has represented that it is most important that all possible pressure should be exerted on the Jews at Lake Success to desist from such action at a time when truce proposals are being discussed. He himself has spoken on the subject to Mr. Ben Gurion in Jerusalem.

2. Mr. Bevin considers that this information indicates that a very serious situation may shortly arise in regard to Jerusalem. If Jewish action should develop on these lines, the result might well be the complete or partial destruction of Jerusalem, including the holy places, the repercussions of which would be world-wide and not confined only to the Arab States.

3. In these circumstances, Mr. Bevin instructed His Majesty's Ambassador to impress upon the Secretary of State the very grave possibilities of this situation and to say that he relies upon the United States Government to exercise all its influence with the Jews to prevent any Jewish attack on Jerusalem. Although the Jews seem to be the greater danger in this case, His Majesty's Government have, for their part, sent renewed instructions to all British representatives in the Arab States to the effect that they should use all their influence to urge restraint upon the Arabs.

BRITISH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 28th, 1948

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<p>49: 0 1736</p>	<p>Palestine</p>	<p>E 5619 /G 17</p>
<p>E 5619 /H /E 31/6 U.K. Delegation, New York 1336 May 1st</p>	<p>Palestine: Truce Between Jews & Arabs.</p>	
<p>Last Paper. E 5616</p>	<p>(Minutes.)</p> <p>J.B. 4/5</p>	
<p>References. E 5425 /A/C</p>		
<p>(Print.)</p>		
<p>(How disposed of.)</p>		
<p>(Action completed.) W.S.</p>	<p>(Index.) W.P.</p>	
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DIPLOMATIC (SECRET) DISTRIBUTION

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

D. 4.40 p.m. 1st May, 1948
R. 10.09 p.m. 1st May, 1948

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Your telegram No. 1772.

11

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559

E

5520

19

4 MAY 1948

1948

Registry
Number E5620/4/31

TELEGRAM FROM

Sir, Henry Mack

No. BAGDAD

473

Dated

3rd May

Received

4th "

in Registry

Palestine Truce.

Refers Foreign Office telegram No, 588 to Cairo dated 1st May (E5460/4/31) Instructions were carried out. The Regent said it was Azzam's intention to stay in Amman and not return to Cairo for the present; it should thus be easier to arrange suitable Arab representation in Jerusalem. Regent was very upset at the news which had reached him that the Iraq Consulate in Jerusalem had been blown up yesterday.

Last Paper.

5619

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8, Palestine sent

May 5

(Action
completed.)

5/11/48

(Ind.)

9/12/48

Next Paper.

5022

W. 1000/48 1000 1000 1000

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WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

FROM BAGDAD TO FOREIGN OFFICE

4 MAY 1948

Sir H. Mack
No. 473
3rd May, 1948

D: 3.13 p.m. 3rd April, 1948
R: 4.52 p.m. 3rd April, 1948

Repeated to: British Middle East Office Cairo
Amman
Jedda
Beirut
Damascus
Washington
New York (United Kingdom Delegation)

IMMEDIATE
SECRET
GIANT

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 473 of May
3rd repeated for information to British Middle East Office,
Cairo, Amman, Jedda, Beirut, Damascus, Washington and
United Kingdom Delegation New York.

Your telegram No. 588 to Cairo.

All Government Offices were closed on May 2nd on the occasion of King Faisal's birthday. I was able, however, to see the Director General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Senior member of the Regent's Staff and take action in accordance with your instructions. They promised to inform the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Regent at once.

2. I repeated my representations to the Regent this morning. He said it was Azzam's intention to stay at Amman and not return to Cairo for the present; it should thus be easier to arrange suitable Arab representation in Jerusalem. He was very upset at the news which had reached him that the Iraq Consulate in Jerusalem had been blown up yesterday.

Foreign Office please pass to Washington and United Kingdom Delegation as my telegrams 31 and 15 respectively.

[Repeated to Washington and United Kingdom Delegation New York].

G G G G

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E

E 5623

21

1948

4 MAY 1948

Registry Number E 5623/4/31

FROM Sir A. Cadogan.

(United Kingdom Delegation, New York)

Dated 78 (17/84/45)

Received in Registry 29 April 4 May.

Black Paper on the Jewish Agency & Zionist Terrorism.

Copy of pamphlet prepared by the Arab Higher Committee Delegation for Palestine dated 12 March entitled 'Black Paper on the Jewish Agency & Zionist Terrorism.'

Last Paper

E 5622

(Minutes.)

JB May 4

References

(Print)

(How disposed of)

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E 5624

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22

THE BLACK PAPER on THE JEWISH AGENCY and ZIONIST TERRORISM

MEMORANDUM
to
THE UNITED NATIONS DELEGATIONS

Submitted by
THE ARAB HIGHER COMMITTEE DELEGATION
FOR PALESTINE

4512 Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.

12th March
1948

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"The Hagana claims the right to mobilize even United States citizens if they are of military age and reside in Palestine, a spokesman of the Jewish Agency declared today. **Jews holding United States**

REFERENCE:-					
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passports complained recently that they had been threatened with violence if they attempted to return to the United States. When 200 Jewish Americans were about to sail for the United States in the Russian ship *Rossiya* from Haifa at the end of February, a party of Hagana men invaded the pier and threw some of the passports into the harbor before being removed by British marines. . . .”

“The Hagana has watchers who check travel agencies, ticket offices and other key points to identify those who hope to leave the country.”

The spokesman of the Jewish Agency is reported in the same dispatch to have said:

“The Agency considered conscription to be in force and used whatever means to enforce it. . . . Youth of military age have been asked to register. Anybody wishing to travel abroad must get an exit permit from a registration office. Jewish travel agencies will not sell them tickets without it. Men are sent by Hagana into cinema queues and restaurants to check on registration cards. Jewish firms will not employ anybody who does not hold one.”

The following few incidents reported by the correspondent of the *New York Times* on March 9, 1948, show further examples of the Jewish Agency and Hagana terror against fellow Jews:

(1) “Pickets of Hagana asked a young, well-dressed woman whether she had a registration card. ‘No, I haven’t’, she replied. A woman picket thereupon said, ‘You had better not come here again or attend any movie performance or be seen in public until you register.’”

(2) A house in Ramat Gan, near Tel Aviv, was seized by the Hagana on the ground of the departure abroad of the family’s eldest son.

(3) At Rishon-Le-Zion a man and a woman were fined the equivalent of \$4,000, ordered to place their home at the Hagana’s disposal and warned to assure the return from England of their 18 year old son, whom they had sent there by air. A Hagana “court” similarly directed that unless the son returned within six weeks an additional \$8,000 fine would be imposed, along with other penalties.

These terror methods of intimidation and retaliation against relatives to assure absolute submission are the same methods that were applied by the Nazis.

Who Are the Top Men Behind All This?

The outfit behind the Zionist program is a Zionist Council elected by a Zionist Congress of Jewish Communities all over the world. The Council elects the Executive of the Jewish Agency. The following are the international members of the said Executive:

JERUSALEM

1. David Ben Gurion	Polish	7. Eliezar Kaplan	Russian
2. Eliahu Dobkin	Russian	8. Dr. Emil Schmorak	Polish
3. Rabbi T. L. Fishman	Lithuanian	9. Dr. Werner Senator	German
4. Moshe Sneh	Russian	10. Moshe Shapiro	German
5. Itzchat Gruenbaum	Polish	11. Moshe Shertok	Russian
6. Dr. Bernard Joseph	Canadian	12. Golda Myerson	Russian

NEW YORK

13. Dr. Nahum Goldman	American	16. Dr. M. J. Karpf	American
14. Dr. M. B. Hextor	American	17. Louis Lipsky	American
15. Mrs. Edward Jacobs	American	18. Dr. Abba Hillel Silver	American of Lithuanian origin
		19. Dr. Stephen S. Wise	American of Hungarian origin

LONDON

20. Prof. Selig Brodetsky	British	21. Berl Locker	British
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The Jewish Terrorist Organizations:

Since 1939 the most dastardly outrages have been committed in Palestine by the Jewish illegal organizations. These outrages were not sporadic or the acts of excited mobs, but the result of premeditated malice, design and cold-blooded planning. Although the perpetrators of these crimes are so-called terrorist organizations, they are directed, supervised and financed by the Jewish Agency, or its subsidiary organs or collaborators.

The organizations responsible for these outrages are the Irgun Hagana, Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern Gang. All these three organizations were originally one, namely the Irgun Hagana. Private rivalries caused these organizations to differ in method, but not in objectives and policy. At heart they have always been in full agreement and coordination with each other and with members of the Executive of the Jewish Agency.

Dispatches from Jerusalem dated the 9th of March state that Zionist leaders have agreed to merge the Hagana and the Irgun Zvai Leumi in Palestine to create a unified military arm for the proposed Jewish State, working under a single high command.

Connection Between the Jewish Agency and the Terrorist Organizations:

The Jewish Agency has a very aggressive program. Since 1920 it has been planning the conquest of Palestine and the establishment of a Jewish State in both Palestine and Transjordan. In order to achieve that end, it planned and organized military forces, instilling in the minds of their youth, from the nursery up, implacable hatred for the Arabs and a grim determination to take away their land and constitute it as a Jewish State. Anyone who saw the Jewish young men and women marching in formation all over Palestine could hardly differentiate between the Hitler Youth of Germany and the Jewish Youth of Palestine! The Jewish Agency, has moreover, imposed obligatory conscription of one year's training in the settlements on every young man and woman before he or she graduates from college, and before he or she is able to be employed.

Out of this fanatic generation of Jews, the Jewish Agency has formed the nucleus of these terrorist organizations which have been constantly supplied from illegal immigrants trained in Europe. The Hagana is organized under the leadership and command of members of the Jewish Agency Executive. The Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern Gang are the two organizations which specialized in hit-and-run tactics. In fact, and in effect, the three organizations are one—the striking force of the Jewish Agency, although the Zionists wish to bluff the world into believing that they are different. To any experienced observer of Jewish methods, this design is very clear and apparent. The Jewish Agency wanted to appear as the moderate group, coming out at times with hypocritical lip disapproval of the acts of these terrorist gangs, which they have skillfully termed “dissident groups”. The whole world knows the exact relationship between the Jewish Agency, the Hagana, the Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern Gang. They have all been working as a team in full harmony and cooperation, except for minor differences due to some personal rivalries. The object and the policy, however, are one and the same. These facts are proved by evidence brought forth by the British Government in its White Paper on “Acts of Violence in Palestine”, published in July, 1946, in which the British Government stated as follows:

“The information which was in the possession of His Majesty's Government when they undertook their recent action in Palestine led them to draw the following conclusions:—

(1) that the Hagana and its associated force, the Palmach (working under the political control of prominent members of the Jewish Agency), have been engaging in carefully planned movements of sabotage and violence under the guise of ‘the Jewish Resistance Movement’;

(2) that the Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern Group have worked since last Autumn in cooperation with the Hagana High Command on certain of those operations; and

(3) that the broadcasting station ‘Kol Israel’, which claims to be ‘The Voice of the Resistance Movement’ and which was working under the general direction of the Jewish Agency, has been supporting these organizations.”

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Finances of the Jewish Terrorist Organizations:

The Jewish Agency has furthermore been responsible for financing and equipping these terrorist organizations with money and arms. The budget of the Jewish Agency over many years has always included large sums of money for "security and military organizations". In the year 1946 the Jewish Agency spent \$3,808,697 and in 1947 \$6,075,000. According to the publications of the United Jewish Appeal for 1948 the Jewish Agency is bidding for 28 million dollars, for "national organization and security". These enormous sums of money have been used by the Jewish Agency for supplying the terrorist organizations with arms, explosives and ammunition. It is a well known fact that the Jewish Agency has bought and smuggled arms from Europe and America. The shipment of TNT and explosives which were discovered and stopped from leaving New Jersey to Palestine early in January of this year, were bought by the Jewish Agency.

It is very significant to note that 90% of the budget of the Jewish Agency comes from the United Palestine Appeal, which is part of the United Jewish Appeal. The Jewish Agency and the Zionist organizations in America which are really the bodies behind the United Jewish Appeal, misled the United States Government into believing that this money is collected for charitable purposes, while a great part of it is actually being spent for buying arms, explosives and ammunition to supply the Jewish terrorist gangs in Palestine, as well as for fulfilling the political ambitions of the Zionists.

Zionists Invade Palestine with Hordes of Illegal Immigrants:

Since 1932 the Jewish Agency and Hagana have taken active steps to encourage, organize and finance illegal immigration to Palestine in defiance of the laws of that and other countries.

From that year and until 1948, about 100,000 Jews either entered or tried to enter Palestine as illegal immigrants. Over 50 of the invading ships carrying these illegal immigrants were chartered and supplied by the Jewish Agency and Hagana. The great chaos, uproar and disturbances which resulted from this open invasion cannot be covered by this memorandum. The Jewish Agency is at present massing thousands of illegal immigrants in Europe where they are trained in fighting and sabotage with the intention of going to Palestine to fight the Arabs.

On March 5, 1948, a spokesman of the Jewish Agency, in a statement to the press, spoke of what the Zionists are planning to do after the 16th of May, when the British will have withdrawn from Palestine. He was reported to have said:

"At the same time reinforcements in men would begin to move through the Mediterranean ports to join some 30,000 fully trained and 30,000 partly trained men already in the Hagana forces. In addition to those who would come from Europe, he mentioned 14,000 who are waiting in Cyprus." (New York Times, March 6, 1948.)

The Policy of the Jewish Agency After the Publication of the White Paper of 1939:

Since 1939, when the British Government issued the White Paper on Palestine outlining its future policy for that country, the Jewish Agency decided to adopt an aggressive and offensive policy in order to force the hand of the British Government to change the said White Paper. The incitement, the fiery speeches delivered by Zionists all over the world, are too numerous to be quoted in this memorandum. Beside incitements and intimidation, the Jewish Agency has carefully planned a wave of terror not only in the Holy Land, but also against the British authorities in Europe and in Britain itself.

In Palestine, some members of the Jewish Agency organized, planned, authorized and agreed to the commission of murder, arson and sabotage. David Ben Gurion, Moshe Shertok, Moshe Sneh, and Bernard Joseph—members of the Jewish Agency—are according to documentary evidence, guilty of being principals before the fact, and party to a common design to commit some of the outrages which will be presently enumerated in this memorandum. The evidence against them, published by the British Government in the White Paper of 1946, is contained in several cables sent by them authorizing the command of the Hagana and other terrorist groups to commit such acts. The following are the texts of these telegrams:

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From Moshe Sneh in Jerusalem to Moshe Shertok, London, September 23, 1945:

"It is suggested that we do not wait for the official announcement but call upon all Jewry to warn the authorities and to raise the morale of the Yishuv. If you agree ask Zeev Sharif for statistical material about the absorptive capacity and if you do not agree tell him that this material is not yet required. It has also been suggested that we cause one serious incident. We would then publish a declaration to the effect that it is only a warning and an indication of much more serious incidents that would threaten the safety of all British interests in the country, should the government decide against us. Wire your views with the reference as before but referring to statistical material about immigration during the war years. **The Stern Group have expressed their willingness to join us completely on the basis of our programme of activity.** This time the intention seems serious. If there is such a union we may assume that we can prevent independent action even by the IZL. Wire your views on the question of the union referring to statistical material about Jewish recruitment to the Army. Sneh."

N.B.—Sneh is Security member of the Jewish Agency Executive. IZL is the Irgun Zvai Leumi. That the Agency Executive agreed to the above action is clearly shown in the following:

From Bernard Joseph in Jerusalem to Moshe Shertok, London, October 10, 1945:

"Eliezer Kaplan basing himself on a word from Hayyim via Nwbw says that we should undertake nothing before you give us instructions to do. He is opposed to any real action on our part until we hear from you.

"Other members, however, are of the opinion that it is necessary to back your political effort with activities which do not bear the character of a general conflict.

"It is essential that we should know at once whether such actions are likely to be useful or detrimental to your struggle.

"Should you be opposed to any action whatever, wire that we should wait for the arrival of Wlsly.

"Should you agree to isolated actions, wire that you agree to sending a deputation to the dominions.

"If Hayyim meant us only avoid a general conflict not isolated cases, send greetings to Chill for the birth of his daughter."

N.B.—Bernard Joseph is legal adviser to the Jewish Agency and a member of its Executive. He acts in Shertok's absence as Head of the Political Department. Eliezer Kaplan is Head of the Agency's Financial Department and a member of its Executive.

From Moshe Shertok in London to Bernard Joseph in Jerusalem, October 12, 1945:

"David will not leave before fortnight. Meanwhile probably revisit Paris. Regarding Dobkin written. **David himself favoured delegate dominions. Please congratulate Chill on birth of daughter.** Signed Shertok."

N.B.—Reference to the second telegram will show that the phrases about "delegate dominions" and "greetings to Chill" meant that it was desired, while avoiding a general conflict, to indulge in isolated actions.

To Moshe Shertok, London, from Jerusalem—November 2, 1945:

"The Executive refuses to give authority to the political department to act within the limits of Ben Gurion's instructions. Gsbr argues that he will oppose this as soon as Ben Gurion and Shertok return. I declared that I will act according to the instructions which I have received until an authoritative message is received which cancels Ben Gurion's instructions. They did not dare to cancel the instructions but insisted that we inform the Executive in advance of each action and that they should have the right of veto. We received agreement **for the police boats and for the railway.** All activities may thus be spoiled owing to pressure from the party on Bernard Joseph and on Eliahu."

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For the operations of the 31st of October and 1st of November the Agency sought and obtained the cooperation of the "dissident organizations."

To Moshe Shertok, London, from Sneh in Jerusalem—1st November, 1945:

"We have come to a working arrangement with the dissident organizations according to which we shall assign certain tasks to them under our command. They will act only according to our plan. Sneh, Shaul, Meiroff, Kn'ny and Bernard Joseph consider such an agreement as most desirable, but it is not being put into effect because the Party is delaying it. Some of them are opposed to any sort of activity and especially to any agreement with the dissidents. Information on the operations follows:—

"The following activities were carried out on Wednesday night. Two boats were sunk in the Haifa harbour and a third at Jaffa. The boats had been used to chase immigrants. Railway lines were blown up in 50 centres, in all 500 explosions. Railway traffic was stopped from the Syrian frontier to Gaza, from Haifa to Samakh, from Lydda to Jerusalem. In all the activities no one was hurt, stopped or arrested.

"The same night the IZL attacked the Lydda station causing serious damage and some casualties. During the same night the Stern Group caused serious sabotage to the refineries at Haifa and one man was killed. The dissidents had previously informed us of this and we did not object to Lydda but were opposed to the refinery job. Had the agreement come into effect we could have avoided victims at Lydda and prevented the refinery operation. I regard the fact that the Party and the Executive are withholding their approval as a crime.

"The activities have made a great impression in the country. The authorities are bewildered and have proclaimed a curfew on the roads at night. They are waiting for instructions from London. We are apprehensive of a general attack against the Hagana. We have taken the necessary security measures and are prepared for sacrifices. Confirm by telegram to Ada enquiries about the health of her children."

These cables are not the only evidence in the hands of the British Government, which claims that there is much more information and evidence to incriminate some members of the Jewish Agency and connect them with these acts of murder and sabotage.

On July 19, 1947, the Palestine Government submitted to the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine a memorandum in which it accused the Jewish Community of Palestine of supporting political terrorism. Referring to the right of a community to use force as a means of gaining its political ends, the memorandum says:

"Since the beginning of 1945, the Jewish community have implicitly claimed this right and have been supported by an organized commission of lawlessness, murder and sabotage, their contention being that whatever other interest might be served, nothing should be allowed to stand in the way of a Jewish State and Jewish immigration into Palestine."

Again the Palestine Government, in a statement issued on the 1st of March, 1948, declared that the Jewish Agency refused to cooperate with the Government in order to stop these outrages. The statement runs as follows:

"The invitation was declined by the Agency on the ground that it was contrary to the Jewish political interests. . . .

"Since that time, the outrages committed by these groups have not only continued but have increased in numbers and barbarity. It is unnecessary to catalogue the enormities perpetrated by these people in the past year, and it is perhaps sufficient to recall such incidents as the murder by hanging, in every circumstance of brutality, of two innocent members of the security forces; the numerous occasions on which members of these forces have been treacherously shot dead from behind; the deliberate demolition of buildings with the certain consequence of death and injury to women and children; the planned killing of certain foreign nationals; the intentional shooting of

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Jewish Agency Controls Broadcasting Station of the Jewish Terrorist Movement:

“Please pass on to Ben Gurion the text of the broadcast of Kol Israel sent herewith; with a note that the broadcast was made at the request of Shertok”.

In a jubilant broadcast on the 18th of June, 1946, Kol Israel, commenting on the aforementioned outrages, said:

Jewish Agency Policy Towards Arabs:

Thus the Jewish Agency policy towards the Arabs rests on provocation, which the Zionists thought could be made with impunity, as long as the Zionists could show the Arabs some material advantages for acquiescing in their point of view. One American columnist who shares the same view summed it up when he said that the Arabs could be won to partition by "browbeating" and "bakhshish"!

This policy clearly shows that the Jewish Agency, after thirty years of experience, has never formulated a true conception, or even a notion, of the mentality and character of the Arabs. The well-planned and cowardly hit-and-run operations against the Arabs in order to terrorize them, resulting in the violent death of their women folk and children, have served only to arouse the Arabs. They have confirmed Arab apprehensions, as well as their conviction of the cowardly and base ways of Zionists. They have spurred Arab determination to exterminate Jewish terrorism. The Arabs know that those cowards who are known by various glamorous and honorific names—"Jewish militia", "underground forces" and "resistance move-

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We do not deny that there has been a wave of Arab violence after the 29th of November. The whole country was aroused with wrath against the partition. This Arab violence, however, can be proved to have been committed by excited masses at hearing the reports of the mutilation of their country. Even then, the Arabs have carefully avoided attacking women and children. The outrages committed by the terrorist gangs of the Jewish Agency, on the other hand, have often been directed against Arab hotels, offices and dwellings, with a cold-blooded intent of killing indiscriminately men, women and children.

There is ancient precedence for Jewish terrorism, and while we have no intention of holding Jews of Khazar descent responsible for the crimes committed by their “ancestors” three thousand years ago, it helps us to understand Jewish ruthlessness and terrorism in Palestine if we remember that it has followed an ancient pattern and tradition established at the very outset of the first conquest of Palestine by the ancient Hebrews.

No better answer can be given than the recital of certain passages from the Old Testament, which are by no means exhaustive. In these passages we see the “precedent” and the “tradition” which have been followed so fanatically, so furiously and so blindly by the Zionists of today:

“And they utterly destroyed all that was in the city (Jericho), both men and women, young and old, and ox, and sheep, and ass, with the edge of the sword.” (Joshua 6:21)

“And he (David) brought forth the people that were therein, and put them under saws, and under harrows of iron, and under axes of iron, and made them pass through the brick-kiln; and thus did he unto all the cities of the children of Ammon. . . .” (II Sam. 12:31)

N.B.—1. The facts of the following outrages are taken from the Palestine Government releases and publications and from records of the Arab Higher Committee.

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INCIDENTS OF JEWISH TERRORISM

1943

Thefts of Arms and Explosives by Hagana

March, 1943:

During this month government sources reported "a notable increase in the number of thefts of arms and explosives." This led to the trial of two British officers implicated in a huge plot by the Hagana, and its ramifications to steal arms.

Cut Girls' Hair

August, 1943:

In August, 1943, posters and circulars appeared in Tel Aviv denouncing (Jewish) girls by name for consorting with non-Jews. The hair of many of those girls was forcibly cut by Zionists. This led to an affray on September 4th, in which 28 civilians were injured.

1944

Government Transport Agency Destroyed

January, 1944:

January, 1944, witnessed the revival of a campaign of death and destruction by the Jewish terrorists. This was marked with explosions in the Government Transportation Agency parking space in Jaffa.

Tampering with Cathedral's Wall

February 3, 1944:

Two Jews were surprised tampering with the wall of St. George's Cathedral in Jerusalem. From articles left behind it was concluded that the culprits were engaged in the installation of an "infernal machine" at the gate of the Cathedral through which the British High Commissioner was wont to pass on his way to Sunday service.

Explosions in Department of Migration

February 12, 1944:

Explosions in the office of the Department of Migration in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa caused by Jewish terrorists resulted in considerable damage to the buildings.

Bombing Police Headquarters

February 24, 1944:

The Police Headquarters of Haifa was bombed, causing considerable damage and casualties in personnel.

Bombing Income Tax Offices

February 26, 1944:

The income tax offices of Jerusalem, Haifa and Tel Aviv were heavily damaged by bombs planted by Jewish terrorists.

Eight British Policemen Murdered

March 23, 1944:

During the month of March there were isolated murders of policemen in Palestine, but on March 23rd, 1944, eight policemen were murdered by shooting and bombs, and serious damage was done to police buildings of Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa and Jaffa.

Broadcasting Station Attacked

May 17, 1944:

The Ramallah wireless station, where the wireless installations are grouped, was attacked in an abortive attempt to broadcast therefrom.

Offices Attacked and Casualties Inflicted

July 14, 1944:

The district police headquarters and district land registry offices at Jerusalem were attacked and severely damaged by explosives and fires. Police casualties were inflicted and the land registry records destroyed.

Attempts on High Commissioner's Life Made

August 8, 1944:

A deliberate attempt on the life of British High Commissioner and Lady MacMichael was made as they were proceeding to a municipal farewell function at Jaffa.

Police Buildings Attacked

September 22, 27, 29, 1944:

On August 22, three police buildings in Jaffa and Tel Aviv were attacked with loss of life; on the 27th, four police stations were attacked with casualties to Palestinian police personnel, and on the 29th a senior police officer was assassinated on his way to the office.

Department of Light Industries Raided

October 5, 1944:

The Tel Aviv offices and stores of the Department of Light Industries were raided by some 50 members of the Irgun Zvai Leumi, and textiles valued at L.P. 100,000 (c. \$400,000.) were removed.

Lord Moyne Assassinated

November 6, 1944:

In Cairo two members of the Stern Gang attacked and killed in broad daylight, and in the open, Lord Moyne, British Minister of State for the Middle East.

A few days later, on November 17, Mr. Churchill made a statement in the House of Commons on this crime, in which he said:

"If our dreams for Zionism are to end in the smoke of assassin's pistols and our labors for its future are to

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produce a new set of gangsters worthy of Nazi Germany, many like myself will have to reconsider the position we have maintained so consistently and so long in the past. If there is to be any hope of a peaceful and successful future for Zionism, those wicked activities must cease and those responsible for them must be destroyed, root and branch."

Mr. Churchill demanded the whole-hearted cooperation of the entire Jewish community of Palestine in suppressing the terrorist campaign. This cooperation was not forthcoming. Instead, the terrorist wave waxed strong in violence, daring and extent.

It is appropriate here to recall what William Zuckerman said in *The American Hebrew*, November 24, 1944:

"If ever there was a man who symbolized England of his time it is Mr. Churchill. The truth is, that the British, as a people do not understand political terror, and they have a natural abhorrence for it. They fail to see the glamour which many Europeans, particularly East European peoples envisage in a terroristic act."

This glamour which members of the Jewish Agency envisage in these outrages is echoed by Ben Hecht when he says in "LETTER TO THE TERRORISTS OF PALESTINE" which appeared in an advertisement in the May 14th, 1947 issue of the *New York Post* by a group called The Palestine Resistance Fund:

"Every time you wreck a British jail, or send a British railroad train sky high, or rob a British Bank or let go with your guns and bombs at the British, the Jews of America make a little holiday in their hearts."

1945

Palestine Railways Attacked

October 31, 1945:

Incidents like those cited above continued throughout 1945. On October 31st of that year a "concerted" series of attacks by armed Jews on the Palestine railway system was made, culminating in a full-scale attack on the Lydda railway station and goods depot. The main line was blown up and cut up in 242 places. Casualties included one British soldier, one Palestinian policeman and one Palestinian railwayman killed. On the same night police launches at Haifa and Jaffa were blown up by limpet bombs and an unsuccessful attempt made on the Consolidated Refineries installation at Haifa. These operations were the combined work of the Hagana, Irgun and Stern Group.

Police Stations Attacked

December 27, 1945:

Police headquarters in Jerusalem, police stations in Jaffa and Tel Aviv and a military depot in Tel Aviv were attacked by large armed gangs of the Jewish terrorists. Severe damages were caused to the police buildings by explosives. Two British constables, one Arab telephone operator, one British soldier and 4 Basuto soldiers were killed, and others wounded.

On these events the Palestine Government stated:

"As the growing audacity and ruthlessness of the terrorists became more apparent with each new stroke, the dominant note of the Jewish community as a whole became one of greater complacency towards these displays of organization and strength of the armed forces of the Jewish Community."

1946

Killed in Cold Blood

April 25, 1946:

Jewish terrorism in Palestine was not abated in 1946. On the contrary, fed by financial and moral support from their brethren and sympathizers abroad, the terrorists' lust for blood and destruction was sharpened. On April 25 of that year, Jewish terrorists attacked British soldiers guarding a car parking lot and seven soldiers were killed. An eyewitness account of the attack related that the unarmed men were shot in cold-blood as raiders went from tent to tent (there were 3 tents in the car park) firing at point-blank range. In one instance two soldiers were killed as they lay resting on their beds. Another, who was found shot through the mouth and chest 150 yards from the car park, was also unarmed.

Kidnap Officers

June 18, 1946:

Armed Jews entered the Officers Club in Tel Aviv, kidnapped six officers, tied their hands and feet and put them inside crates with hinged lids. They were put into the cellar of a house in the heart of the city for several hours, then chained hand and foot. Two of the men were struck with pieces of iron while attempting to resist. These officers were detained as hostages, maltreated and then released.

King David Hotel Crime Shocks World

July 22, 1946:

In this year also one of the most dastardly and cowardly crimes in recorded history took place. We refer to the blowing up of the King David Hotel in Jerusalem.

Ninety-two persons lost their lives in that stealthy attack, and 45 were injured, among whom there were many high officials, junior officers and office personnel, both men and women. The King David Hotel was used as an office housing the Secretariat of the Palestine Government and British Army Headquarters. The attack was made on June 22 at about 12:00 o'clock noon when offices are usually in full swing. The attackers, disguised as milkmen, carried the explosives in milk containers, placed them in the basement of the Hotel and ran away.

Speaking in the House of Commons on this hideous and cowardly crime of Zionist terrorism, Mr. Attlee said:

"Members will have learnt with horror of the brutal and murderous crime committed yesterday in Jerusalem. Of all the outrages which have occurred in Palestine, and they have been many and horrible in the last few months, this is the worst."

The Chief Secretary for the Government of Palestine, Sir John Shaw, declared in a broadcast:

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"As head of the Secretariat, the majority of the dead and wounded were my own staff, many of whom I have known personally for eleven years. They are more than official colleagues. **British, Arabs, Jews, Greeks, Armenians; senior officers, clerks, police, my orderly, my chauffeur, messengers, guards, men and women,—young and old—they were my friends.**

"No man could wish to be served by a more industrious, loyal and honest group of ordinary decent people. Their only crime was their devoted, unselfish and impartial service to Palestine and its peoples. For this they have been rewarded by cold-blooded mass murder."

Although members of the Irgun Zvai Leumi took responsibility for this crime, yet they also made it public later that they obtained the consent and approval of the Hagana Command, and it follows, that of the Jewish Agency.

Bomb Police Trolley, Kill 6

November 13, 1946:

Four Arab and two British Police constables were killed by Jewish terrorists when a police trolley was blown up.

Killed by Explosion

November 18, 1946:

One English captain and four soldiers were killed and 6 injured in one day of terrorism. The Captain was killed by a land mine explosion near Ras El-Ain; the other casualties resulted when Jewish terrorists blew up a police truck between Tel Aviv and Sarona.

Another Explosion—Other Victims

December 2, 1946:

Four British soldiers were killed when a Jewish terrorist-placed mine blew up a jeep on the Jerusalem-Jaffa road.

Kidnapped and Flogged; Nazi Sadism Revived

December 26, 1946:

Four British army personnel were kidnapped as hostages while off duty—from Hotel Metropol in Nathania, from a cafe at Rishon and from Hotel Armon in Tel Aviv. The officers were stripped and flogged in the most barbaric manner. One of the victims, S/Sgt. Gillam, describing the incident in evidence said:

"I was sitting with four friends in a Rishon Cafe when suddenly the music stopped. Four armed men entered. They quickly searched me, finding I was unarmed they took me out and pushed me across the road at the point of a revolver up a sandy track of about 50 yards. Then one man stood on each side of me. I was then told to strip, but I did not seem to be doing it fast enough for them and they took off the rest of my clothes. One of the men pushed my arms behind my back and another forced my head between my legs. I was flogged with something flexible with something heavy at the end. They stopped beating me after the 8th lash, pushed my face on the ground and ran away."

Another victim, S/Sgt. Bentham, described what happened to him:

"They pushed us into a waiting car, and we were taken to a piece of waste ground near the Zoo. Our hands were tied behind our backs and we were told to get against the wall. There were ten armed men and they gave both of us 18 lashes each. They whipped me with something like thin black cable and I got it mostly across my back. Only one man whipped me, but three of them took turns with Wright.

"As they finished the whipping the men seemed to be getting hysterical and some of them were giggling."

1947

Vehicle Loaded with Explosives

January 12, 1947:

Two British constables and two Arab constables were killed, two other British constables were dangerously and 7 seriously injured and more than 100, including many women and children, were injured with varying degrees of severity, when in Haifa a vehicle loaded with explosives was driven by Jewish terrorists and abandoned near the Police Headquarters and place of residence of British families of the police force.

British Judge Abducted

January 27, 1947:

While Judge Ralph Windham, President of the District Court of Tel Aviv, was trying a case, fourteen Jewish terrorists burst into the court room at noon and cowed advocates, litigants and spectators. Simultaneously three other terrorists appeared from the judge's private entrance and pointed their guns at the bewigged, robed Judge. When the judge resisted he was hit on the head and dragged out of the court. He was carried away as a hostage for a Jewish terrorist convicted of murder and sabotage and sentenced to death. The judge was kept prisoner by the terrorists for several days and was only released after the British authorities threatened the Jewish Agency with drastic measures. The Agency and the Municipality of Tel Aviv used their influence before the judge was released.

Twenty Killed When Officers Club Was Demolished

February 28, 1947:

A series of terrorist outrages over the week-end of the 28th of February, culminated in a dastardly and cowardly attack on the British officers club in Jerusalem, where officers were resting in the lull of a peaceful sabbath. The lives of twenty officers were snuffed out before they realized what had happened. At 2:30 P.M. Jewish terrorists quietly walked to the officers' building which was not far from the headquarters of the Jewish Agency. They killed the guard and gained entrance into the building, where they placed high explosives in the lobby and ran away. In a few minutes the whole building tumbled down in ruins with a terrific explosion. Among those killed were military officers, police and civilians.

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Reference: -					
FO 371 / 68547					
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March 31, 1947:

Red Cross Clinics Bombed and Red Cross Convalescent Depot Cinema Blown Up

April 18, 1947:

Two days later a bomb was thrown at the Red Cross Convalescent depot cinema when six British soldiers were injured.

Train Derailed, 8 Killed and 21 Injured

April 22, 1947:

Hagana Attacks Arab Cafe

May 21, 1947:

Explosive Letters Sent to British Leaders

June 6, 1948:

Kidnap Two British Officers

June 9-10, 1947:

Jews Meet Palestine Committee

June 19-24, 1947:

began to witness acts of Jewish terrorism, in spite of the appeal addressed to these terrorists to stop all acts of terrorism. On June 19th a truck loaded with dynamite exploded near a British girls' high school in Haifa. On June 22 Jewish terrorists tried to kidnap a British officer 300 yards from the Y. M. C. A. building where members of UNSCOP were staying. On June 24th, a terrorist hand grenade exploded 50 yards from the Palestine military courts. A few days later—June 30—UNSCOP denounced terrorism in Palestine as a flagrant violation of the UN resolution of May 15th.

Field Ambulance Blown Up

July 23, 1947:

British Sergeants Held as Hostages, Hanged and Booby-Trapped

July 31, 1947:

Three Constables Killed

August 5, 1947:

Arab Family of Seven Blown Up

August 15, 1947:

Yusuf Debassi		50 years old
Khadra Debassi	His Wife	40 years old
Mohammad	Son	22 years old
Wafieh	Daughter	10 years old
Huda	Daughter	8 years old
Nada	Daughter	7 years old
Yahia	Son	3 years old

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The responsibility for this outrageous act was jubilantly claimed by Hagana. This was one of the measures taken by the Jewish Agency to terrorize the Arabs into submission. The damage caused to the above was estimated at \$80,000.

Terrorists Slay 4 British Police, Seize \$180,000

September 26, 1947:

A band of Jewish terrorists intercepted an armored car before the Barclay Bank building in Tel Aviv, killed four British policemen and escaped with \$180,000.

Woman, Child Among Wounded

October 9-10, 1947:

A group of Jews, armed with bombs and automatics, attacked two Arab tents in the lands of Majdal Sadek and killed two Arabs and wounded four. Among the latter were a woman and her young son.

Cowardly Disguise

October 20, 1947:

A band of Jews disguised in British military uniforms, near Raanana called out Shaykh Ahmed Salameh Shobaki and four young men related to him, pretending to search for arms. On coming out in response to what they thought was an official military mission, the five men were shot in cold blood.

Hagana Sets Fire to Arab Cinema

December 12, 1947:

Members of Hagana, with the help of a Jewish police officer, set fire to one of the largest Arab picture houses in Jerusalem—Cinema Rex.

The Haifa Oil Refinery Bombs

December 30, 1947:

The occupants of a Jewish pick-up car threw two milk cans containing bombs at a group of about two hundred Arab laborers standing at the gate of the oil refinery waiting to register for work. The explosions that rocked the city of Haifa killed six Arab laborers and wounded forty-six, twenty-five seriously.

1948

Hagana Terrorists Throw Bombs in Arab Street

January 1, 1948:

Jewish terrorists in a stolen armoured police car passed by the triangle crossing of Mamilla Road, Princess Mary Avenue and St. Julian Way and threw a bomb into a crowded Arab street. The bomb exploded, killing 15 Arabs and seriously injuring 42. One of the victims killed was a popular traffic policeman, Hassan, well known to Jerusalem-ites as the "Humorous Policeman".

Hagana Attack

January 1, 1948:

At about one o'clock in the morning the villagers of Balad El-Sheikh and Hanasa were asleep. Hagana men disguised in British uniforms made a surprise attack bombing and demolishing houses, shooting and killing the villagers indiscriminately, men, women and children. Among those killed were a pregnant woman, 35 years old, and a child eleven years old, and five other men, while thirty-two were wounded, twenty-five, seriously, among them many women and children.

Mining Jaffa Welfare Center

January 4, 1948:

At 12:25 P. M. two Jewish terrorists, one driving a truck loaded with time bombs and the other driving a jeep, both as usual in British uniforms, drove to the end of a lane between the Arab welfare and relief center in Jaffa housing children and women and the Barclays Bank. The truck was driven into the lane and left there, and the driver was picked up by the jeep driver who was waiting for him. As they drove away the whole town was rocked by a powerful explosion and many distant buildings were damaged by the concussion. The welfare center was demolished. 17 Arabs were killed in this cold-blooded murderous attack and 106 were wounded. Among those killed and seriously wounded were women and children.

Hagana Blast Simiramis Hotel

January 5, 1948:

Hagana terrorists made a most barbarous attack at one o'clock in the early morning of Monday, January 5, 1948, at the Simiramis Hotel in the Katamon section of Jerusalem, killing innocent people and wounding many. The Jewish Agency terrorist forces blasted the entrance to the hotel by a small bomb and then placed bombs in the basement of the building. As a result of the explosions the whole building collapsed with its residents. As the terrorists withdrew, they started shooting at the houses in the neighborhood. Those killed were:

Subhi El-Taher	Moslem	Abu Suwan Chris-
Mary Masoud	Christian	tian Family, 7
Georgette Khoury	Christian	members, Hus-
Abas Awad	Moslem	band, Wife and
Nazira Lorenzo	Christian	5 Children
Mary Lorenzo	Christian	
Mohammed Saleh Ahmed	Moslem	
Ashur Abed El Razik	Moslem	
Ismail Abed El Aziz	Moslem	
Ambeer Lorenzo	Christian	
Raof Lorenzo	Christian	

Beside those killed, sixteen more were wounded, among them women and children.

Jewish Terrorism in Indiscriminate Bombing

January 7, 1948:

At 4:15 P. M. Jewish murderers drove an armoured police car to that section of Jaffa gate in Jerusalem where

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Reference:-					
FO 371 / 68547					
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Arab fruit peddlers park their carts and tossed a very powerful bomb into their midst, then speeded away swerving towards Mamila Road. A fourteen year old Arab, seeing what had happened, tossed a small bomb at the car which stopped it immediately. Three terrorists were killed and two were wounded. Arabs killed, fourteen:

Isa Abou Halawa	Christian
Isah Kelbo	Moslem
Ahmed Taha el-Bazlit	Moslem
Hayk Jackian	Armenian Christian
Awad Mohammed	Moslem
Soubhi Rabah Barakat	Moslem
Hasan Mohammed Batroukh	Moslem
Mohammed Mahmoud Jaber	Moslem
Mary May Majaj	Christian
Hanna Samain Abdo	Christian
Isa Tabnan	Christian
Zalek Ahmed Dana	Moslem

and many others whose identity was unknown. Those wounded were 35, some seriously. Among them were women and children.

Jewish Terrorism

January 19, 1948:

At 12:05 in the afternoon, three occupants of a green painted Jewish pick-up car were on the Jaffa-Jerusalem Road. As they approached an Arab grove they dropped a box on which was written "Soap" in English. It exploded causing a large crater in the ground. Some of its splinters killed a woman and a child instantly. Later the same car passed the patrons of the coffee houses at Sarafand and its occupants fired three bullets and hit Abed El-Zahir, Mohammed El-Ithirawi, 23 years old, killing the latter. Six other men were wounded and removed to hospital at Jaffa. A further attempt was made to bomb a bus but the hand grenade did not explode.

Attack Defenseless Women . . .

January 19, 1948:

Jewish terrorists appear to have concentrated their attention on attacking defenseless women, children and aged men. Under the cover of darkness at half past one in the morning of Monday, January 19, 1948, about two hundred Jewish terrorists attacked Tamra village near Acre, approaching it from its Westerly direction. Bren guns and hand grenades were used, causing damage to certain houses.

Two Arabs were killed, a woman of 70 years of age and two others were seriously wounded.

Jewish Terrorists Blast Eleven Arab Houses

January 21, 1948:

Jewish terrorists were seen trying to enter certain Arab houses in the border area of Jaffa-Tel Aviv. When the Arab National Guards opened fire at them they withdrew, but it appears they had mined certain Arab houses, as suddenly explosions were heard and eleven Arab houses blew up. The damage exceeded \$200,000.

Disguised as Arabs

February 12, 1948:

A party of Hagana terrorists, disguised as Arabs, arrived at the Mt. Carmel garage in Haifa. They entered the garage and asked the night watchman the way to the Government Hospital. While he was giving them the directions, one of the Hagana men was planting a mine in the garage itself. The explosion, which took place immediately after the Hagana men drove away, started a fire, completely gutting the garage and burning 14 cars. Six victims of this cowardly act included a girl of 8.

Attack the Living and the Dead

February 12, 1948:

Cemeteries of all the Christian communities in Jaffa are grouped in one locality, each having its own guard. Zionist terrorists from the neighboring Jewish settlement of Bath Yom opened fire and hurled hand grenades on the Christian cemeteries. Five Christian Arabs were killed, including three girls aged 5, 8 and 11.

Attack on Kalkilah, A Criminal Pattern

February 12, 1948:

Four Hagana gangmen in a British Army pickup car and disguised as Arabs, arrived at Kalkilah from the nearby Jewish settlement of Kafr Saba. They opened fire and threw hand grenades on three lonely Arab houses on the outskirts of the village killing five persons, including a girl of 5 and two boys of 8 and 13 years respectively.

Roll Barrels of Explosives on Arab Quarter

February 14, 1948:

At 6:35 P. M. the Hagana brought out two barrels of high explosives from their hiding place in Hadar Ha-Carmel and rolled them down on the Arab quarters of Haifa at the foot of the hill. Fortunately for the Arabs living in those quarters the barrels came to a stop, having hit a stony track. Members of the Arab National Guard stationed there saw the two barrels and notified the British Army Headquarters. A party of Royal Engineers decided it was too dangerous to dismantle the fuses of the barrels and consequently ordered the evacuation of the threatened houses. When this was done the barrels were detonated. Forty-four buildings in the vicinity were wrecked and the explosion was heard 15 miles away.

Zionist Criminals in Uniforms

February 14, 1948:

Six Zionist criminals in a stolen British pickup and disguised in British army uniforms drove up to an Arab shop in the town of Ramleh, on the road between Jaffa and Jerusalem. One of the terrorists offered to sell what he described to be "some British Army property" in a sack. When his offer was turned down, he ran away, leaving the sack behind. Needless to say, the sack was filled with high explosives and mines which immediately ex-

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ploded, wrecking two houses, besides the shop where the sack was left, and other shops in the neighborhood. Eight bodies of innocent Arabs were extracted, including those of a five year old girl, and 2 boys, 3 and 11 years of age.

Blow Up Houses in Sa'sa' Village

February 15, 1948:

At about 4 A. M. a party of the Hagana approached the village of Sa'Sa', in the Safad sub-district, lying to the extreme north of Palestine on the borders of Lebanon. Under the cover of darkness the party planted mines and high explosives in three Arab houses, which were completely demolished. The bodies of 11 Arab men, women and children were extracted from under the debris. These included a girl ten years old and five boys ranging in ages from 9 to 15.

Ramleh again Attacked in Cowardly Fashion

February 18, 1948:

At 2:30 in the afternoon, an Irgun Zvai Leumi terrorist disguised as an Arab and riding a donkey, arrived at the Ramleh vegetable market. The terrorist started to bargain for some vegetables from a woman vendor, paid her the price and asked her to look after his donkey and the basket on its back, while the terrorist left, saying he was going to buy some meat from an adjacent market. In less than ten minutes the mines and high explosives in the basket exploded killing 12 and wounding 43 persons. Among the killed were 4 children less than ten years of age and four less than fourteen.

The explosion was so terrible that it was impossible to identify more than one of the victims. The Palestine Government official communique describing this incident said that pieces of the heads, hands, legs and internal parts of the dead were gathered from places two miles away from the scene of the explosion.

Murder British Patients in Hospitals

February 23, 1948:

Shortly after dusk several masked Jewish terrorists broke into the Wallach hospital, Jerusalem, where two British wounded policemen were lying in bed. The terrorists shot both, killing one and seriously injuring the other before running away and vanishing.

At the same time other Jewish terrorists broke into a Hadassah clinic, also in Jerusalem, where they killed another British policeman, a patient in the clinic.

Shell Maternity Ward

February 24, 1948:

The Hagana terrorist organization, using concealed mortars, bombarded indiscriminately some sections of Jerusalem.

Three shells were fired, one falling on the maternity ward of the Government Hospital causing great damage to

the building and creating great panic among mothers in their confinement period.

The other shell exploded on the roof of the Post Office and the third exploded on St. Paul's Road in the vicinity of Barclay's Bank, in the Arab section.

Jews Storm Military Court

February 25, 1948:

At 2:15 P. M. Jewish terrorists raided the British military court building in Jerusalem, killed an Arab policeman and wounded another. They placed two bombs in the hallway of the building which did not explode.

Kidnap and Kill Consul and Newspaperman

February 28, 1948:

The former Polish Consul and a Polish newspaperman were kidnapped by Jewish terrorists, and after a few days of torture, the two were found shot dead.

Blow Up Train

February 29, 1948:

Jewish terrorists blew up by land mines three cars on the Cairo-Haifa train near Rehovoth south of Tel Aviv. 30 British soldiers were killed and 40 were injured. The powerful blasts shattered the cars and flung wreckage and bodies into the orange groves. Examination of the unexploded mine showed that the others had been carefully buried under ballast and set off electrically from a post behind the trees.

Plant Bomb in Car

February 29, 1948:

Jewish terrorists placed a bomb in a car belonging to the Arab chief clerk of the Haifa Municipality while parked in a Jewish area. The chief clerk drove the car into a garage in the morning for repair. As he walked out with the Arab garage proprietor, the bomb exploded. The explosion blew the car to pieces, destroyed the garage and two nearby houses. 5 Arabs were killed and over 25 seriously injured, among them many women and children.

Exterminate Arab Village

March 6, 1948:

Members of the Hagana attacked the village of Biyar Addes. They laid bombs in every house of the village, then withdrew and detonated the explosives. The villagers were rendered homeless.

Fire on Business District

March 6, 1948:

Jewish terrorists killed five Arabs and severely damaged three buildings by firing three inch mortar shells into the Arab business district in the harbor area of Haifa. The firing came from Hadar Hacarmel, an all-Jewish business and residential section.

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JEWISH OUTRAGES AGAINST CHRISTIAN AND MOSLEM HOLY PLACES

The malicious intentions of the Zionists toward Christian and Moslem Holy Places are well known to the Arab Higher Committee and have been demonstrated since 1920. The following is a quotation from the speech of Lord Sydenham in a debate in the British House of Lords, Tuesday, the 29th of June, 1920, vol. 40 to vol. 52 of the parliamentary Debates:

"I should particularly like to draw your Lordships' attention to the speech made by the Bishop of Jerusalem at a meeting at the Church House, and reported in the Guardian and Church Times. The Bishop said plainly that the present troubles were 'largely due to the actions and behaviour of the Zionists who are settled in Palestine since the war.' He then pointed out that—

"The Zionist Commission had been a very strong body; but it was not strong enough to control all its members, many of whom were extremists. . . . They had behaved and spoken as if the country had already been given to them and was theirs to dispose of as they would. In ordinary conversation among Zionists at Jerusalem it had been asked, 'What shall be done with the Church of the Holy Sepulchre? Shall it be burned or razed to the ground?' "

Throughout the last 28 years Zionists have always displayed their hostility toward the Christian and Moslem Holy Places. Indeed it is in their program that the Temple of Solomon be erected on the site of the Mosque of Omar, and their contempt and hostility for the Christian and Moslem Holy Places have always been a very serious cause for friction in Palestine.

The following recent incidents show the attitude of Zionists towards the Christian and Moslem Holy Places:

a) On November 20, 1947, Jews smashed the statue of the Virgin Mary in the enclosure of the French Catholic Ratisbonne School. The following is a cable which was received from the Arab Catholic Union:

"NLT PALESTINE ARAB DELEGATION LAKE SUCCESS NEW YORK

JEWISH PERPETRATORS SMASHED STATUE VIRGIN MARY IN ENCLOSURE FRENCH CATHOLIC RATISBONNE SCHOOL THIS DASTARDLY ACTION PRECURSOR WHAT IS EXPECTED IN LARGER FORM IF JEWISH STATE REALIZED

ARAB CATHOLIC UNION"

b) On the 16th of February, 1948, the Jews threw hand grenades into the yard of the German Catholic Church, Jerusalem.

c) On the same day fire was directed from Jewish automatic arms at Al-Aqsa Mosque from nests in the synagogue of the Old City.

d) Also on the same day at 4:30 P. M., a bomb was thrown by Hagana members into the garden of Dormitio Abbey, Mt. Zion, which caused damage to part of the building and barely missed two Fathers who were in the vicinity.

e) The Sayyidna Okasheh Mosque, Chancellor Road, Jerusalem, was profaned by members of the Hagana in a most revolting manner and the shrine was also ruined by them.

f) On or about February 19, 1948, the Imman (Moslem Spiritual Head) and the servants of the Sayyidna Ali Shrine in the Ramleh Area, were forced out of the shrine by armed Jews. Some furniture was stolen, and Jewish supernumerary policemen occupied the shrine.



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1. 5. 55

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1948

4 MAY 1948

Registry Number | E5655/4/31

TELEGRAM FROM
United Kingdom
No. Delegation
NEW YORK
Dated 1342

Received in Registry | 2nd May
4th

General Assembly, Colonial Secretary's Speech.

Refere Colonial Secretary's personal telegram to Mr. Bevin 1340. Colonial Secretary will probably be compelled to speak Monday morning. Mr. Trafford Smith asks Mr. Burrows to ring him at New York if he has any special comment to make on telegram under reference.

(Minutes.)

D. Balfour
4/5

BALF
5.5

Last Paper.

5630

References.

(Print.)

*Attn: disposal of
Mr. Bevin 1340. etc
p. 100. etc.
May 5.*

(As in complete)

[Handwritten signature]

Next Paper.

5656

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4 MAY 1948

32

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

D.11.36.p.m.2nd May 1948

R. 4.45.a.m.3rd May 1948

Following personal for Burrows from
Trafford Smith.

Colonial Secretary's personal telegram
to Foreign Secretary 1340.

Following further conversations this evening which will be reported later Colonial Secretary will probably be compelled to speak tomorrow Monday morning. If you have any special comment arising out of telegram under reference please telephone me at Delegation between nine and ten a.m. New York summer time tomorrow 3rd May.

$$X:Y:Z:$$

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MAY 1948

Registry Number E 5656/4/31

TELEGRAM FROM
United Kingdom
No. Delegation
NEW YORK
Dated 1346

Received in Registry 3rd May
4th "

General Assembly, Colonial Secretary's Speech.

Refers New York telegram No, 1342 dated 2nd May (E5655/4/31) Jessup. Rusk. and Ross called on the Colonial Secretary to press him to speak in the First Committee 3rd May. The Colonial Secretary undertook to speak if debate showed signs of petering out.

Last Paper.

5655

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8, Palestine Hist
May 5

(Action completed.)

6/6/48

(Index)

9/7/48

Next Paper.

5657

W. 2477/747 1755 1/18 1/48

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34
5550
[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on]

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENT (SECRET) DISTRIBUTION

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE
(From United Kingdom Delegation to the United Nations)

No. 1346
3rd May, 1948

D: 12.10 p.m. 3rd May, 1948
R: 5.19 p.m. 3rd May, 1948

Repeated to: Washington (Saving)

IMMEDIATE
SECRET

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 1346 of May 3rd repeated for information to Washington Saving.

My telegram No. 1342. F

Following for Burrows from Trafford Smith.

[Begins]

At 9.00 p.m. yesterday (Sunday) evening, Jessup, Rusk and Ross called on the Colonial Secretary to press him in the strongest terms to speak in the first committee today. Jessup said that the debate on the United States working paper was virtually played out, but that it must be kept going somehow for the next 48 hours in order to give time for completion of the general truce negotiations (see my telegram 1345). Feeling had been strongly expressed to him by various delegations that the complete silence so far observed by the United Kingdom was having the worst possible effect and that it was time for the United Kingdom to make its position clear and to give the Assembly some kind of lead. If Colonial Secretary maintained silence the chairman might be bound to call up the Guatemalan - United States Sub Committee resolution and the Australian resolution reaffirming partition, with disastrous consequences to the future course of the debate. The Colonial Secretary need feel no diffidence in not being able to support the United States trusteeship plan or in proposing an alternative course. The United States delegation had themselves already virtually given up the trusteeship plan as hopeless and in any case they had always left full latitude for other delegations to propose alternative schemes.

2. In the face of these arguments, the Colonial Secretary undertook to speak today if the debate showed signs of petering out and described in general terms the line he would take, with which the United States representatives expressed themselves as completely satisfied: indeed they appeared grateful that the Colonial Secretary thought it possible to develop a constructive and practicable line from the debate on the United States plan.
G G G [Copies sent to Secretary of State for the Colonies].

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4 MAY 1948

1848

Registry Number E5657/4/31

TELEGRAM FROM

United Kingdom
No. Delegation
NEW YORK

Dated 1353

Received 3rd May
in Registry 4th "

Jerusalem Truce.

At afternoon session of Trusteeship Council Fletcher Cooke was asked to convey a message to the High Commissioner stating that representatives of the Arab Higher Committee and the Jewish Agency appearing before the Trusteeship Council having agreed upon a "cease fire" in the old city pending elaboration of specific terms of a truce there have agreed that the President of the Trusteeship Council should request the High Commissioner to act as an intermediary in these consultations.

Addressed Jerusalem 362.

(Minutes.)

Last Paper.

5-65-6

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8. Palestine riot
May 5

(Action completed.)

(Index.)

Next Paper.

5-65-8

B. u. m May 8th

DB.

4/5

The High Commissioner's activity in this connection has been apparently reported to UNO through UK Del^y. There is no need for any explanation of the Trusteeship Council's request: the Council cannot but be fully satisfied with Sir A. Cunningham's efforts

X DB

Now see E 5113/4/31 and E 6033/4/31.

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4 MAY 1948

EN CLAIR

POLITICAL DISTRIBUTION

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No: 1853

D.6.30.p.m.3rd May 1948

3rd May 1948

R.11.35.p.m.3rd May 1948

MOST IMMEDIATE

Addressed to High Commissioner Jerusalem
No: 862 of 3rd May repeated to Foreign Office and for
information saving to Washington.

Following for Gurney from Fletcher-Cooke.

[Begins].

At this afternoon's meeting of Trusteeship
Council I was asked to convey following message to High
Commissioner.

[Begins].

Representatives of the Arab Higher Committee
and the Jewish Agency appearing before the Trusteeship
Council, having agreed upon a "cease fire" in the old city
pending elaboration of specific terms of a truce there,
have agreed that the President of the Trusteeship Council
should request the High Commissioner for Palestine, through
the United Kingdom representative, to act as an intermediary
in these consultations.

2. The Council expressed the view that the
High Commissioner would no doubt keep the Security Council
Truce Commission informed of any developments.

[Ends].

2. Similar telegrams have been sent by their
representatives here to the Arab Higher Committee and the
Jewish Agency.

Please pass Most Immediate to Jerusalem and
to Colonial Office

[Advance copies sent to Colonial Office and to
Telegram Section Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem].

X:X:X:

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5558

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1948

4 MAY 1948

Registry Number E5658/4/31

TELEGRAM FROM

United Kingdom

No. Delegation

NEW YORK

Dated 1354

Received in Registry 3rd May 4th "

Trusteeship Council.

Gives text of proceedings in the Trusteeship Council meeting morning 3rd May, when the truce was discussed and agreement was reached on the venue for the negotiations.

Last Paper.

565-7

(Minutes.)

4 p. 1

DB.
4/5

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8, Palestine Report
May 5.

(Action completed.)

(Ind.)

G. L. M. /

8/1 7/48

Next Paper.

565-9

W. 2077/17 1700 1 15 E. 11.

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En Clair

TRUSTEESHIP DISTRIBUTION

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE 4 MAY 1948

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 1354
3rd May, 1948

D. 7.45 p.m. 3rd May, 1948
R. 1.5 a.m. 4th May, 1948

Repeated to Jerusalem
Washington Saving

IMMEDIATE

BUILD

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 1354 of
3rd May, repeated for information to Jerusalem and
Saving to Washington.

Trusteeship Council. Palestine.

At the opening of this morning's meeting President
referred to Jewish agreement to cease fire in the Old
City of Jerusalem and stated that cease-fire was now in
effect.

2. Shertok enquired as to the procedure to be
followed regarding negotiations of the conditions of a
truce in the Old City and suggested that these should be
undertaken in Jerusalem.

3. Jamal El Hussein agreed to Jerusalem as a venue
and suggested that negotiations should be carried on under
the auspices of the High Commissioner. Shertok agreed to
this proposal.

4. Fletcher-Cooke referring to proposal to appoint
a neutral acceptable to both parties to carry out the
functions of the Municipal Commission after 15th May
explained that such an appointment could be legally made
by the High Commissioner prior to the termination of the
Mandate provided this was found to be acceptable to both
parties. He also mentioned that in view of basic
principles of his organisation, International Red Cross
delegate now in Jerusalem was unlikely to be available.
He then read to the Council a letter addressed to the
High Commissioner by the Greek Orthodox Patriarch,
Armenian Patriarch and Custos of Terra Sancta (Jerusalem
telegram to Colonial Office No. 1308 refers).

5. My immediately following telegram contains
record of proceedings in private session of Council.

/Please repeat to

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New York telegram No. 1354 to Foreign Office

- 2 -

Please repeat to Jerusalem immediate as my telegram No. 363 and pass to Colonial Office.

[Copy sent to Telegram Section Colonial Office for immediate repetition to Jerusalem].

PPP

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4 MAY 1948

1948

Registry Number | E5659/4/31
TELEGRAM FROM
United Kingdom
No. Delegation
NEW YORK
Dated 1355
Received in Registry | 3rd May
4th "

Trusteeship Council.

Refers New York telegram No, 1354 dated 3rd May (E5658/4/31) Transmits record of proceedings in private session, of Trusteeship Council, where Fletcher Cooke conveyed substance of Jerusalem telegram No, 1229 regarding proposal of International Red Cross representative.

Last Paper.

165-8

(Minutes.)

4/5

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8 Palestine Nat
May 5.

(Action completed.)

[Signature]

(Index)

[Signature]

Next Paper.

1660

WL 3473/717 17863 10-18 F.O.P.

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Cypher/OTP

40
TRUSTEESHIP DISTRIBUTION

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 1355

D. 7.40 p.m. 3rd May, 1948

3rd May, 1948

R. 1.16 a.m. 4th May, 1948

Repeated Jerusalem,
Washington Saving,

IMMEDIATE

SECRET

BUILD

Addressed Foreign Office telegram No. 1355 May 3rd repeated for information Jerusalem and Saving Washington.

My immediately preceding telegram. Trusteeship Council - Palestine.

At the instance of the Colonial Secretary, Fletcher-Cooke then said that he had certain information regarding developments in Jerusalem which he felt should be conveyed to the Council but owing to its nature, he must ask for private session.

2. Council then met in private session and Fletcher-Cooke conveyed the substance of Jerusalem telegram to Colonial Office No. 1229 regarding proposal of International Red Cross representative.

3. Gerig (United States) warmly welcomed this information and expressed the hope that Council would defer action on the American proposal for a temporary trusteeship in Jerusalem until the results of these negotiations were known.

4. Shertok enquired whether any information could be given as to duration of the proposed Red Cross arrangement and also said that he assumed that the protection of the water supply and the safeguarding of means of access to Jerusalem would be included in any scheme which might be decided upon.

5. Both Shertok and Jamaal El Husseini said that there was nothing in this proposal which was inherently unacceptable to them.

6. Ryckmans (Belgium) warmly welcomed this development but emphasised that it did not provide a Government for the municipality of Jerusalem and urged that Council explore further the possibility of appointing a neutral to carry out the functions of the Municipal Commission after the 15th May.

7. Shertok explained that he had not yet received a reply from the Jewish Agency in Palestine but there was unlikely to be any objection in principle to the appointment of a neutral for the purpose.

8. Khaalidy (Iraq)...

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4 MAY 1948

41
New York telegram No. 1355 to Foreign Office

- 2 -

8. Khaalidy (Iraq) suggested that negotiations relating to the appointment of such a neutral should be transferred from Lake Success to Jerusalem.

9. In view of the large number of persons attending this "private" meeting and the lively interest shown by the press, Fletcher-Cooke at the instance of Delegation Press Officer and after consulting President and Secretary of Council, gave a brief indication to the press that a further attempt at negotiations for a truce in Jerusalem was being made by the International Red Cross representative there. Colonial Secretary subsequently endorsed this.

Please repeat to Jerusalem immediate as my telegram No. 364 and pass to Colonial Office.

[Copy sent to Telegraph Section Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem].

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4 MAY 1948

En Clair

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations).

D. 7.50 p.m. 3rd May, 1948.

No. 1356

3rd May, 1948.

R. 1.50 a.m. 4th May, 1948.

Repeated to Jerusalem
Washington Saving.IMMEDIATEGIANTAddressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 1356 of
May 3rd repeated for information to Jerusalem and Saving
to Washington.Palestine: First Committee - morning session -
May 3rd.

My telegram 1337.

General discussion was continued. Vilfan (Yugoslavia) once again rejected United States proposal on ground that it served only United States interests and would deny independence justice and democracy indefinitely to inhabitants of Palestine. Tsarapkin (U.S.S.R.) repeated all this adding that United States were merely juggling with words "democracy" and "constitutional Government" that the proposal was contrary to United Nations charter both in principle and in its individual provisions and that it had only been accepted by Arabs as a tactical manoeuvre. Granados (Guatemala) also rejected United States proposal and explained why it was useless even to discuss it. He reverted to his earlier suggestion that a sub-committee should be set up to hear statements from any agencies individuals or organs of the United Nations with special knowledge of the Palestine question.

2. This suggestion was in part provoked by a request by Jessup (United States) that the Committee having shown itself in favour of establishing some kind of provisional authority in Palestine should now hear statements of fact about present situation in Palestine from persons or organisations with special knowledge (i.e. Security Council, Trusteeship Council, Palestine Commission, United Nations Secretariat, Jewish Agency, Arab Higher Committee and Mandatory Power). This was accepted by Chairman who requested that such information should be submitted.

3. The only other contribution came from Zafarullah Khan (Pakistan) who in answer to a quip by Eban on Saturday expounded why the solution adopted for India was not the right one for Palestine.

Please repeat to Jerusalem as my telegram 365.

[Copy sent to Telegraph Section Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem].

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1948

COLLECTIVE

4 MAY 1948

Registry Number E5661/4/31

TELEGRAM FROM
United Kingdom
Delegation
No. NEW YORK
Dated 1361

Received in Registry 4th May
4th "

Trusteeship Council.

Refers New York telegrsm No, 1355 dated 3rd May
(E5659/4/31) Council resumed afternoon 4th May
to consider an expanded form of American draft set
out in para 2 of New Yor telegram No,1331.
Gives text of proceedings.

Last Paper.

5-660

(Minutes.)

DB-
4/5

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8, Palestine sent
May 5

(Action completed.)

(Index.)

J. E. L. 1/1

9/12/48

Next Paper.

5-662

W. 2477/717 12705 1-3-48

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4 MAY 1948
TRUSTEESHIP DISTRIBUTION

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 1361

D. 12.47 a.m. 4th May, 1948.

4th May, 1948.

R. 6.05 a.m. 4th May, 1948.

Repeated to Jerusalem

Washington Saving

IMMEDIATE
BUILD

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 1361 of
4th May repeated for information to Jerusalem and Saving
Washington.

My telegram No. 1355: Trusteeship Council. Palestine.

Council resumed this afternoon to consider an
expanded form of American draft set out in paragraph 2
of my telegram No. 1331.

2. Forsyth (Australia) suggested that owing to the
differences of opinion regarding special trusteeship
regime the report should confine itself to

(I) an account of the negotiations leading up to
the "cease-fire" in the old city

(II) the appointment before 15th May of a neutral
acceptable to both parties as Special Municipal
Commissioner.

Consideration of any further steps to be taken should be
left over until this report had been submitted to the
Assembly.

3. Khalidy (Iraq) opposed the resolution as presented
by the Americans remarking that it smacked too much of
the trusteeship plan for the whole of Palestine now
before the Assembly. He repeated the old arguments about
the limits of the United Nations powers. He supported
suggestion for appointment of Special Municipal Commissioner.

4. Gerig (United States) supported proposal for Special
Municipal Commissioner but said that if it failed Council
would have to consider the trusteeship or some other plan.

5. During the general discussion which followed it

/became clear that

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New York telegram No. 1361 to Foreign Office

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2.

became clear that the American proposal had little support but almost all the delegates spoke in favour of the appointment of a Special Municipal Commissioner. Fletcher-Cooke intervened from time to time to answer questions for information.

6. Jamal El Hussein spoke strongly against any connexion between a Special Municipal Commissioner and the United Nations and considered that there were a number of non-Palestinian neutrals in Jerusalem who might be acceptable to both sides.

7. Reed (New Zealand) again gave lukewarm support to the trusteeship proposal emphasising that it had nothing to do with partition and would be purely temporary.

8. Liu Chieh (China) who had previously supported trusteeship proposal said that in view of opposition of both parties he would prefer to see what progress could be made with the appointment of a Special Municipal Commissioner. He suggested that report to Assembly should confine itself to an account of the truce negotiations, a recommendation that the mandatory power be asked to appoint a Special Municipal Commissioner and a reference to the undertakings given regarding the safety of the holy places.

9. Council adjourned to enable a draft report on these lines to be prepared.

10. Council resumed at 8.15 p.m. to consider draft report. After a long and at times acrimonious discussion which lasted until 11.30 p.m. Council failed to reach agreement as to the form of the report to the Assembly.

11. My telegram No. 368 to Jerusalem contains comments on two particular points.

12. Council will meet again at 10.30 a.m. on 4th May.

Please repeat Immediate to Jerusalem as my telegram No. 367 and pass to Colonial Office.

[Copy sent to Telegraph Section Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem].

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571	E	5662 47
		4 MAY 1948
Registry Number E5662/4/31 TELEGRAM FROM Mr. Marriott No. HAIFA 13 Dated 30th April Received in Registry 4th May	<u>Palestine Situation.</u> Mr. Marriott informs that his Despatch No. 1 has been sent by Naval opportunity Governor Cyprus for transmission by first safe air means.	
Last Paper. 5661	(Minutes)	
References.	E.O. Dept. 11/5 Personnel Dept. 11/5 Consular Dept 11/5 Comms. Dept 11/5 Registrar 11/5	
(Print.)	Dr. S. Deir May 5 JB May 12	
(How disposed of)		
(Action complete) 11/5	(Index) 11/5	
Next Paper. 5663		

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[The text of this telegram must first be paraphrased if communicated to persons outside British Government service or if transmitted in a cypher system other than C.T.P.]

Cypher

FILES

FROM HAIFA TO FOREIGN OFFICE

His Majesty's Consul General.

No.13

30th April, 1948.

D.10.25 a.m. 30th April, 1948

R. 3.57 p.m. 3rd May, 1948
(Via War Office).

IMMEDIATE

SECRET

From Marriott.

My despatch No.1 has been sent by naval opportunity Governor Cyprus for transmission by first safe air means.

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4 MAY 1948

1940

Registry Number **E5664/4/31**

TELEGRAM FROM
United Kingdom
Delegation
NEW YORK
1358

Received } 3rd May
in Registry } 4th "

General Assembly, First Committee.

Refers New York telegram No, 1356 dated 3rd May (E5660/4/31) At afternoon session of First Committee May 3rd Colonial Secretary was first speaker(see immediately following telegram for main points, text follows by air bag May 4th).

Last Paper.

1-663

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8 Palestine rest
May 5

(Action
complete.)

(104)

Next Paper

5-665

(Minutes.)

The summary of the Secretary's speech, promised by immediately following R.L., had not come in by the evening of May 4th.

AB.
4/5-

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En Clair

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE 4 MAY 1948

(From United Kingdom Delegation to the United Nations)

No.1358

D.8.18 p.m. 3rd May, 1948.

3rd May, 1948.

R.1.45 a.m. 4th May, 1948.

Repeated to Jerusalem
Washington Saving

IMMEDIATE

GIANT

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No.1358

of 3rd May, repeated for information to Jerusalem
and Saving Washington.

Palestine First Committee afternoon session
May 3rd.

My telegram No.1356.

First speaker was Colonial Secretary (see my immediately following telegram for main points of speech text of which follows by tomorrow's air bag). He was followed by MacNaughton (Canada) who emphasized importance of the statement and urged the committee to concentrate on search for an answer to the immediate question of peace rather than for a settlement for which necessary conditions did not exist. The committee should therefore study at once any possible measures for ensuring effective truce and establishment of provisional authority. A similar line was taken by Kyron (Greece) and Matienzo (Bolivia).

After a speech by Belt (Cuba) in favour of trusteeship as a transitional arrangement towards an independent unitary state and a diatribe by Katz Suchy (Poland) on the usual lines we had another piece from Granados (Guatemala) who argued that it was useless for Assembly to decree a truce if the terms were not acceptable to both Arabs and Jews.

The committee then adjourned till 5.00 p.m. on May 4th in order to make it possible for Plenary to meet in the morning to consider report from Trusteeship Council on the truce proposal for Jerusalem assuming that it is ready in time.

Please pass important to Jerusalem as my telegram No.366.

[Copy sent to Telegraph Section Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem].

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50.	Palestine EASTERN	E 5669/G 51
E 5669/4 U.K. Delegation, New York (341) May 2nd.	Palestine Activities of Arab States.	
Last Paper. E 5669	(Minuter)	
References.	<p>As regards the suggestion that H.M.G. as the Mandatory in Palestine should bring to the notice of the Security Council "a situation of the kind described in Shertok's letter", there does not appear to be any obligation to do so until there is clear evidence of aggression by an Arab State. I submit a draft telegram making this comment and enquiring whether there has been any further suggestion of this kind at Lake Success.</p> <p><i>D.S. Quinn</i> 5th May, 1948. (BEITH)</p>	
(Print)	Delayed for ref.	
(How disposed of) Tel. New York 1923. May 7th Rptd w/ton 4991.	J.A. Quinn m/s b.5	
(Action completed) <i>[Signature]</i>	(Index) <i>[Signature]</i>	
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P R I S E C

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 1341. D. 9.08.p.m. May 2nd, 1948.
May 2nd, 1948. R. 2.20.a.m. May 3rd, 1948.

Repeated to Washington.

MOST IMMEDIATE.

SECRET

LIGHT

Addressed Foreign Office telegram No. 1341 of May 2nd, repeated for information to Washington.

Palestine.

Following personal for Foreign Secretary from Colonial Secretary.

[Begins].

My immediately preceding telegram (not repeated to Washington).

I was asked to attend a private meeting with Parodi and Austin this morning to discuss the situation created by a letter from Shertok to the former as President of the Security Council, requesting that the Council take immediate steps in regard to the reported invasion of Palestine by the armies of the Arab States. I said that according to our information these reports were considerably exaggerated, that His Majesty's Government had put the strongest possible pressure on the Arab States to refrain from any rash action during the consideration of the Palestine problem by the United Nations and that so far as I knew there had been no (repeat no) departure from their known position that they would not move against Palestine until after the Mandate had ended on May 15th.

2. During discussion of the general handling of the situation, Austin expressed the view that the proper party to bring to the Council's notice a situation of the kind described in Shertok's letter

/was the Mandatory

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New York telegram to Foreign Office No. 1341.

- 2 -

was the Mandatory in view of the United Kingdom's responsibility for law and order and defence against external aggression until May 15th. Unless and until the Mandatory so acted or some other power brought the issue before the Council, there was no need for the Council to go into it.

3. Parodi has decided not (repeat not) to call a meeting of the Council pending clarification of the situation.

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(38054) W.L. 1400/147 100,000 6/47 A.S.E.W.Ltd. Gp. 485

Registry

No. E5669/4/4

Top Secret

Secret

Confidential

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Open

UGSB

Draft.

UKDEL-New York

Telegram.

No. 1923

(Date) May 7.

Repeat to:—

Washington

4991

R. S. Beir

May 5

W. J. S. S. S.

En-Clair

Code

Cypher.

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Important

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M.

~~Secret~~ Confidential

Addressed to U.K. Del. New York telno. 1923
of May 7 repeated for information to Washington.

Your tel. No. 1341 [of May 2 : Palestine].

Following for Colonial Secretary from
Foreign Secretary.

I entirely agree with the line you took.
Have there been any further developments?
and should be interested to hear whether anything
more has been heard of the line of argument
used by Austin. There has not so far been any
act of aggression on the part of an Arab State
which would appear to call for notification by
H.M.G. to the Security Council and all our
efforts have been directed to prevent such a
situation from arising.

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DIPLOMATIC (SECRET) DISTRIBUTION

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO NEW YORK

(To United Kingdom Delegation to the United Nations)

No. 1,923.

D: 3.25 p.m. 7th May, 1948.

7th May, 1948.

Repeated to: Washington No. 4,991.

IMPORTANT
CONFIDENTIAL

Addressed to U.K. Delegation New York telegram
No. 1,923 of May 7th repeated for information to
Washington.

Your telegram No. 1,341 [of May 2nd: Palestine].

Following for Colonial Secretary from Foreign Secretary.

I entirely agree with the line you took. Have there been any further developments?

@@@

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<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <i>51</i> 1948 </div> <div> Palestine EASTERN </div> <div> E 5670 /G 56 </div> </div>	
<i>E 5670 /G 31/5</i> U.K. Delegation, New York. 1344 May 3rd.	Palestine Position of Jerusalem.
Last Paper. <i>E 5670</i>	(Minutes.) See within:
References.	1) Palestine to no 1229 of May 3rd. The High Commissioner replied to the last para of NY RL no 1344
(Print.)	<i>DB. 2/5</i>
(How disposed of.)	
(Action completed.)	(Index.) <i>10/5</i>
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DIPLOMATIC (SECRET) DISTRIBUTION

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 1344

D. 10.48 a.m. 3rd May, 1948.

3rd May, 1948.

R. 3.56 p.m. 3rd May, 1948.

Repeated to: Jerusalem
Washington Saving.

MOST IMMEDIATE

TOP SECRET

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 1344 of May 3rd, repeated for information to Jerusalem and Saving to Washington.

Palestine.

Following personal for Foreign Secretary and Lord Listowel from Colonial Secretary.

[Begins].

Jerusalem telegram No. 1334.

Regarding proposal to place Jerusalem municipal area under International Red Cross, this was not (repeat not) received here until 8.30 a.m. New York time. It was not (repeat not) therefore possible to communicate with you by telephone as requested by Wright.

2. I agree generally with Red Cross representative's proposal provided that Jews and Arabs agree locally and consider that this would be compatible with proposal for neutral chairman of Jerusalem municipality (Jerusalem telegram to Colonial Office No. 1225 refers).

3. Red Cross proposal would not (repeat not) however be compatible with American proposal for special international régime for Jerusalem under United Nations, inasmuch as Arabs have stated that they will oppose any United Nations scheme by force, which would mean that Jerusalem will once again become battlefield, thus destroying the basis of the Red Cross proposal.

4. I have authorised Fletcher-Cooke to take the following line in the Trusteeship Council.

(1) To try and get Arab and Jewish agreement to appointment of neutral chairman;

/ (2) To bring to the ...

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- 2 -

(5) To suggest to Americans unofficially that, if (1) and (2) above are successful, they should not (repeat not) proceed with their proposal for a special international régime, as this is bound to lead to Arab opposition.

Please pass Most Immediate to Jerusalem as my telegram No. 359.

[Advance copies sent to Secretary of State for the Colonies].

ZZZ

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Reference:-	FO 371 / 68547
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Date of tel. 3rd May.

52 E 5671 / 4 / 31/5 U.K. Delegation New York 1345 May 3rd.	Palestine EASTERN	E5671 / G 4 MAY 1948/60
	U.S. Three Proposals for Palestine	
Last Paper. E5670	(Minutes.)	
References. E5343 / 4 / C	This is not very hopeful. There appears to be no agreement on the main points (immigration and partition) which have all along been the bones of contention; while on the remaining points agreement is only "in sight".	
(Print.)	Note para 4, on future responsibilities of this Three is accepted.	
(How disposed of.) Tel/ New York no 1840. May 3. Tel/ Cairo no 600 Bagdad no 408 Amman no 302 Jedda no 268 Suirut no 308 Damascus no 242 B.M.E.O. no 388 8/11/48 (Action completed.) (Index.) May 5.	We shall have to consider whether we are to be on the Prince Commission after May 15. We have asked the Delegation for their views on this. J.B. Harrison 5.5	
Next Paper.	Now see F 5819/4/31 28888 F.O.P.	

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Cypher/OTP

DIPLOMATIC (SECRET) DISTRIBUTION

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No.1345 D.11.58 a.m. 3rd May, 1948
3rd May, 1948 R. 5.45 p.m. 3rd May, 1948

Repeated to Washington, Saving

IMMEDIATE
TOP SECRET

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No.1345 May 3rd,
repeated for information to Washington saving.

Palestine truce.

My telegram No.1283.

Trafford Smith attended yesterday evening a meeting of French and United States delegations called to discuss the present position of United States negotiations for a truce over the whole of Palestine.

2. The United States representatives Jessup, Rusk and Ross produced a revised draft (copy follows by bag) of Articles of Truce for Palestine contained in my telegram under reference, and explained that in their view agreement was in sight except on the questions of immigration and a proposed ban on the proclamation of sovereign state in Palestine by either of the parties. At present the Jews were having difficulty in agreeing to 4,000 immigrants a month while the Arabs would not budge above the status quo of 1500. The Jews had referred the question of the proposed ban on the proclamation of statehood to Jerusalem for instructions but offered no hope of acceptance unless a satisfactory immigration figure could be conceded. Jessup expects that negotiations will require another 48 hours.

3. Trafford Smith reserved the United Kingdom position as regards the Cyprus illegal immigrants in the event of the truce being concluded but said that the United Kingdom had no wish to prejudice the prospects of success by bringing that issue to the forefront at this stage.

4. Rusk stressed the increasing responsibility which will fall upon the Truce Commission Powers in the event of acceptance of the truce. Parodi said that he would have

to refer this

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- 2 -

[Advance copies sent to Secretary of State for Colonies].

k k k

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Restricted.
Open.

Draft.

OK Del

N. York

1840

May 3

Cypher

ascertain
from Americans

Def. al

820 pm

CYPHER

Immediate ~~dispatch~~ 11-12

M.

Top Secret

63

Your tel. No 1345 [of May 3:
Palestine peace negotiations].

In case it becomes
desirable for us to ~~intervene~~
~~with~~ Arabs use our
influence with Arabs.
Please ~~teletype~~ what Arab
authorities ~~have~~ in the
M. E. have knowledge of
draft in your tel. No 1283
or of revised draft.

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

(2/17) (14728) Wt 11489-144 250m 5/47 G.S.S.

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2. If there are any important
amendments of substance
& if we are not likely
to receive copy of revised
text by lag to-morrow
please telegraph amendments.

BAB13
3.5

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DEPARTMENTAL DISTRIBUTION

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO NEW YORK

(To United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 1840

D. 11.15 p.m. 3rd May, 1948

3rd May, 1948

IMMEDIATE

TOP SECRET

Your telegram No. 1345 [of May 3rd: Palestine truce negotiations].

In case it becomes desirable for us to use our influence with Arabs please ascertain from Americans what Arab authorities in the Middle East have knowledge of draft in your telegram No. 1283 or of revised draft.

2. If there are any important amendments of substance and if we are not likely to receive copy of revised text by bag tomorrow please telegraph amendments.

uuuuu

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Del.

Cairo 600

Bagdad 408

Amman 302

Jedda 268

Beirut 308

Damascus 242

BMCC 388

May 7.

Gopher.

Dip. Sec. 5

Cyber Station
Mr Matthews

820m 6.0.6/4.

Immediate

Top Secret
he No 600 of May 3

Add Cairo & Bagdad Amman
Jedda Beirut Damascus and BMCC

My two foll. Tel.

repeat for your top secret

information UK del. N. York

th No 1282 & 1283

about a U.S. draft

true resolution. I am

also repeating del ~ tel.

No 1345 containing the

latest information on

these negotiations.

2. Pending

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FO 371 / 68547

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2. Pending further instructions
you should not take
any action on these telegrams
or disclose terms of the
draft or the fact that
negotiations are taking
place.

Respectfully,
BABS

3.5.

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Top Secret. DIPLOMATIC (SECRET) DISTRIBUTION.

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO CAIRO.

No. 600.

3rd May 1948.

D. 12.15 a.m. 4th May 1948.

AND ALSO TO: BAGDAD, NO. 408;
AMMAN, NO. 302;
JEDDA, NO. 268;
BEIRUT, NO. 308;
DAMASCUS, NO. 242;
B.M.E.O., NO. 588.

IMMEDIATE.

TOP SECRET.

Addressed to Cairo telegram No. 600 of May 3rd, Bagdad, Amman, Jedda, Beirut, Damascus and B.M.E.O.

My two following telegrams repeat for your top secret information United Kingdom Delegation New York telegrams Nos. 1282 and 1283 about a United States draft truce resolution. I am also repeating Delegation telegram No. 1345 containing the latest information on these negotiations.

2. Pending further instructions you should not take any action on these telegrams or disclose terms of the draft or the fact that negotiations are taking place.

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat.]

W:W:W:W:W

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53 1540	Palestine L.A. 1000	E-672 /G 1000 67
E 5672 /H 31/6 U.K. Delegation New York 1350 May 3rd.	Palestine Tree Talks	
Last Paper. E-671	(Minute.) D. Balfour 415	
References.	17 623 5-5	
(Print.)		
(How disposed of.)		
(Action completed.) <i>[Signature]</i> 6/3	(Index.) <i>[Signature]</i>	
Next Paper.		

28888 F.O.P.

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DIPLOMATIC (SECRET) DISTRIBUTION

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No.1350

D. 2.53 p.m. 3rd May, 1948

3rd May, 1948

R. 8.03 p.m. 3rd May, 1948.

Repeated to Jerusalem and Washington.

MOST IMMEDIATE
TOP SECRET

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No.1350 May 3rd.
repeated for information to Jerusalem and Washington.

Palestine.

The United States delegation informed us this morning that the truce talks here are being held up because of defective communications between the parties and their principals in the Middle East, particularly on the Jewish side. They have therefore put to the Arabs and Jews this morning the proposal contained in my immediately following telegram and they wish to have our views urgently on point 2 of this proposal.

2. The proposal is approved by the President, who has made his own aircraft available for the journey to the Middle East. The delegation expect to receive during the next 24 hours the decision of both Jews and Arabs as to whether they are prepared to cease fire. If these decisions are favourable, the party would fly tomorrow night, preferably to Lydda for meetings in Jerusalem, though they are prepared to consider other destinations if it is thought that the talks can more conveniently be held elsewhere.

3. We have pointed out that any weakening on the termination of the Mandate would probably lead to pressure on His Majesty's Government for further extensions, and that in any event the Palestine act precludes the maintenance of our jurisdiction after the 15th May. We think however that every effort should be made to find some means by which we can co-operate in this last minute effort to avert disaster in Palestine. Our immediate suggestion is that we might offer, on condition that the cease fire proves effective, to retain British troops in Jerusalem and possibly at other key points outside the Haifa zone for a period of 10 or 15 days after the termination of the Mandate.

4. Please let

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69
New York telegram No.1350 to F.O.

- 2 -

4. Please let us know urgently whether we can put forward this suggestion or make any alternative proposal for co-operation in giving a fair chance to this supreme effort to obtain a truce.

Please repeat to Jerusalem as my telegram No.560.

[Copy sent to Telegraph Section Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem.

Copies sent to Secretary of State for the Colonies].

k k k

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574	1943	Palestine EASTERN	ESB 3 /G MAY 1948 70
E 573 / 4 / 3 1/2 U.K. Delegation New York 1351 May 3rd.		Tree for Palestine	
Last Paper. ESB 72		(Minutes.) D. Balfour 4/5	
References. ESB 72 / 4 / C		Pels sent in 1946-47 1948.3 5-5	
(Print.)		See Also	
(How disposed of.) Tel. New York 1846 May 14th. Rpt. W. Ken 4826 S. H. A. to CICS May 14th Tel. New York 1846 May 14th Rpt. W. Ken 4827 8) (Both 1846) hard historical M. Hattieson, Co		1) Palestine tel. No. 1249 to S. of S. Colonial Affairs of 4/5. Copy given WVS during a visitation of S. of S. S.B. 13/V	
(Action completed.) [Signature]		(Index.) [Signature]	
Next Paper.		28888 F.O.P.	

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DIPLOMATIC SECRET DISTRIBUTION

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to the United Nations)

No. 1351.

D: 3.8.p.m. May 3rd, 1948.

May 3rd, 1948.

R: 8.8.p.m. May 3rd, 1948.

Repeated to Washington and Jerusalem.

MOST IMMEDIATE

TOP SECRET.

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 1351 of 3/5,
repeated to Washington and Jerusalem.

My immediately preceding telegram.

Following is text.

[Begins]

Following emergency action is proposed with respect to Palestine.

An immediate and unconditional cease-fire for ten days beginning May 5th.

2. An extension of the mandate for ten days.

3. A recess of the Special Session of the General Assembly for ten days.

4. Immediate movement by air of the following party from New York to the Middle East to expedite truce negotiations between authorities on each side who have full powers of decision:

Designated representatives of the Arab High Committee and Arab States;

Designated representatives of the Jewish Agency for Palestine;

Designated representatives of those countries holding membership on the Security Council Truce Commission (United States, France, Belgium).

[Ends].

Please repeat to Jerusalem as my telegram No. 361.

[Copy sent to Telegraph Section Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem, and advance copies sent to Duty Officer for Secretary of State for Colonies].

[Copy sent to M.E. Secretariat]

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CYPHER

72

Most Immediate
~~Top Secret~~

Despatched

M.

Draft.

N.K.Del. New York

Addressed to U.K.Del. New York telno. 1846
of

Repeated to Jerusalem (Most Immediate)
and Washington.

Telegram.

No. 1846

(Date) 18/5/46

Repeat to :-

Jerusalem
Washington

Your tels. Nos. 1350 and 1351 [of May 3 :
Truce for Palestine].

I do not wish to be unco-operative but
the Americans must be made to realise that we
cannot in any circumstances agree to extend the
Mandate beyond May 15. Apart from the reasons
which you give, we should be accused by the whole
world of double dealing and the fact of our
having sent reinforcements in recently would be
held as evidence that we never intended to keep
to the date of May 15. Moreover if the parties
knew that we were to be responsible for another
10 days, they would no doubt spin out the talks
for the extra period and so on. It is only by
facing both sides with a definite date-line
that even the present willingness to negotiate
has been achieved. If we now changed our
date this ~~advantage~~ would be irretrievably
lost.

~~En Clair~~
~~Code~~
Cypher.

Distribution :-

Diplomatic Secret

Copies to :-

Lord Listowel
Mr. Mathieson,
Colonial Office

5/5

8/11/46 to 2/12/46

Additional/

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(13566) W.L. 13807-140 100m. 347 G.S.S. Cp. 620

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3. ~~If~~ *Nonetheless* we were asked by the United Nations and by both the Arabs and Jews to provide local security for premises, e.g. in Haifa, in which the negotiations could be continued after May 15 ~~this might be another matter, but without~~ *we should be prepared to consider this* ~~some such formal request we must rigidly maintain~~ *our position of non-responsibility. but such a*

quent would be
a prerequisite

30/11

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DIPLOMATIC (SECRET) DISTRIBUTION.

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO NEW YORK.

(To United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 1846

4th May 1948.

D. 1 p.m. 4th May 1948.

Repeated to Jerusalem (Most Immediate).
Washington No. 4626.

MOST IMMEDIATE.

TOP SECRET.

Addressed to United Kingdom Delegation New York
telegram No. 1846 of May 4th repeated for information
to Jerusalem (Most Immediate) and Washington.

Your telegrams Nos. 1350 and 1351 [of May 3rd:
Truce for Palestine].

I do not wish to be unco-operative but the Americans must be made to realise that we cannot in any circumstances agree to extend the Mandate beyond May 15th. Apart from the reasons which you give, we should be accused by the whole world of double dealing and the fact of our having sent reinforcements in recently would be held as evidence that we never intended to keep to the date of May 15th. Moreover if the parties knew that we were to be responsible for another 10 days, they would no doubt spin out the talks for the extra period and so on. It is only by facing both sides with a definite date-line that even the present willingness to negotiate has been achieved. If we now changed our date this advantage would be irretrievably lost.

2. With reference to the suggestion in paragraph 3 of your telegram No. 1350, there will of course be British troops in some areas outside Haifa but no in Jerusalem for some time after May 15th, but their role will be merely to protect themselves and expedite withdrawal.

3. Nonetheless if we were asked by the United Nations and by both the Arabs and Jews to provide local security for premises, e.g. in Haifa, in which the negotiations could be continued after May 15th we should be prepared to consider this but such a request would be a pre-requisite.

4. As regards the period up to May 15th, the High Commissioner will no doubt inform you direct what security and facilities can be afforded for arrival at Lydda and negotiations in Jerusalem. I would hope that during this period we can be as forthcoming as possible.

V V V

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(115586) W.L. 43897/140 100m 3147 (C.S.S.) Cp 620

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BABB

Draft.

U.K. Del. New York

Telegram.

No. 1847

(Date) 18.7.47

Repeat to:

Jerusalem
(most immediate)
Washington

Enclaire
Code
Cypher.

Distribution:—

Dip. Secret

Copies to:—
Lord Listowel
Mr. Mathieson,
Col. Office.

S/S.

CYPHER

Most Immediate

Despatched

M.

Top Secret

Addressed to U.K. Del. New York telno. 1847/47
of
Repeated to Jerusalem (Most Immediate)
and Washington

My immediately preceding telegram.

Following for Colonial Secretary from
Foreign Secretary.

I assume that the object of the Americans
is to put the United Nations into cold storage
for a period and then to confront it with a
fait accompli of a truce agreement between
Arabs and Jews which would have been negotiated
outside. We do not in any way want to impede
last minute efforts to secure peace in
Palestine by any means whatever, but we have
had so many different proposals from the
Americans and so much pressure recently to
change our plans that I cannot help being very
nervous of giving away even the smallest part
of our position unless fully covered by the
conditions we have always laid down, i.e.
requests from both Jews and Arabs and the
United Nations.

2. You will no doubt be able to make our
position clear to the Americans without giving
them the impression that we are throwing cold
water on their last minute efforts, to which
on the contrary, we wish every success.

MD

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DIPLOMATIC (SECRET) DISTRIBUTION

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO NEW YORK

(To United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 1847
4th May, 1948

D. 12.30 p.m. 4th May, 1948

Repeated to Jerusalem (Most Immediate)
Washington No. 4827

MOST IMMEDIATE

TOP SECRET

Addressed to U.K. Delegation New York telegram
No. 1847 of 4th May repeated for information to Jerusalem
(Most Immediate) and Washington.

My immediately preceding telegram.

Following for Colonial Secretary from Foreign Secretary.

I assume that the object of the Americans is to put the United Nations into cold storage for a period and then to confront it with a fait accompli of a truce agreement between Arabs and Jews which would have been negotiated outside. We do not in any way want to impede last minute efforts to secure peace in Palestine by any means whatever, but we have had so many different proposals from the Americans and so much pressure recently to change our plans that I cannot help being very nervous of giving away even the smallest part of our position unless fully covered by the conditions we have always laid down, i.e. requests from both Jews and Arabs and the United Nations.

2. You will no doubt be able to make our position clear to the Americans without giving them the impression that we are throwing cold water on their last minute efforts, to which on the contrary, we wish every success.

addddd

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BABB

CYPHER ^{F.O.} 76
1947

~~Despatched~~

M.

Draft.

U.K. Del. 1858
New York

Washington 4852

Telegram.

No.

(Date) May 4

Repeat to :-

Jerusalem
via C.

~~En-Clair.~~

~~Secret.~~

Cypher.

Distribution :-

Dip. Secret

Copies to :-

Lord Isotel
Mr. Hetherson

C.O. 5/5

blm

Immediate.
~~Top Secret~~

Addressed to U.K. Del. New York Telno. 1858 of
May 4 and to Washington, repeated for information
to Jerusalem.

The U.S. Ambassador called on me on May 4
in connection with the proposals in U.K. Del.
New York tel. No. 1351. He pressed me very hard
to extend the Mandate for 10 days. I said we
could not do this. He then pressed me to say
whether if there was ^{an} agreement between the Arabs
and the Jews and the United Nations approved
this agreement and if there was thus a truce
properly honoured, would we then take military
responsibility for a period of 10 days. I said
I could not commit H.M.G. There was no
agreement and I could not extend the Mandate. I
had assumed that if there was a truce on May 15,
someone from the United Nations would take
responsibility for the administration of the
country. I had already made it clear in the
(my tel. No 1658 504 Del. N.Y. 8-4)
note I gave him that if such an eventuality
occurred and it was a question of rendering
assistance for a period of a few days while the
responsibility was being shared by others, I would
bring this immediately before the Cabinet who,
I felt, in those circumstances would not take an
unsympathetic view if these three conditions were
fulfilled.

2./

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

(33054) W.14000/147 100,000 6/47 A. & E.W.Ltd. Gp. 685

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2. I then read Mr. Douglas the extract on Palestine from the speech I was going to make in the House of Commons and gave him a copy. I said I could not go beyond this speech. He pressed me again very hard but I maintained this position. He said that the interpretation he would place upon the speech was that provided the three conditions were fulfilled, we had not closed the door. I replied that the speech spoke for itself. It was based on the policy of the Cabinet and I could not add to it or take away from it. Our attitude would be determined when there was agreement ^{when we know whether} and ~~if~~ ^{whether} we were requested to do anything and ~~if~~ the responsibility was being shared by others.

3. I concluded by emphasising to Mr. Douglas my fear that if we had agreed to the U.S. proposal to accept the Mandate for another 10 days nothing would be done during those 10 days and we should then be pressed to remain in Palestine for another and perhaps yet another period. H.M.G. simply could not accept such a risk. If, however, we were only being asked ^{to} ~~the~~ hold the position for another few days while U.S. troops were put into Palestine then an entirely new situation would be created which H.M.G. would examine. They would then be ready to give careful consideration to proposals from the Truce Commission.

BASS
4.5

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Top Secret

DIPLOMATIC SECRET DISTRIBUTION

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO NEW YORK

(To United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 1858
4th May, 1948.

D. 4.45 p.m. 4th May, 1948.

and also to Washington No. 4855

Repeated to Jerusalem

IMMEDIATE
TOP SECRET

Addressed to United Kingdom Delegation New York
telegram No. 1858 of 4th May and to Washington, repeated
for information to Jerusalem.

The United States Ambassador called on me on May 4th in connexion with the proposals in United Kingdom Delegation New York telegram No. 1351. He pressed me very hard to extend the Mandate for 10 days. I said we could not do this. He then pressed me to say whether if there was an agreement between the Arabs and the Jews and the United Nations approved this agreement and if there was thus a truce properly honoured, would we then take military responsibility for a period of 10 days. I said I could not commit His Majesty's Government. There was no agreement and I could not extend the Mandate. I had assumed that if there was a truce on May 15th someone from the United Nations would take responsibility for the administration of the country. I had already made it clear in the note I gave him (my telegram No. 1658 to United Kingdom Delegation New York) that if such an eventuality occurred and it was a question of rendering assistance for a period of a few days while the responsibility was being shared by others, I would bring this immediately before the Cabinet who, I felt, in those circumstances would not take an unsympathetic view if these three conditions were fulfilled.

2. I then read Mr. Douglas the extract on Palestine from the speech I was going to make in the House of Commons and gave him a copy. I said I could not go beyond this speech. He pressed me again very hard but I maintained this position. He said that the interpretation he would place upon the speech was that provided the three conditions were fulfilled, we had not closed the door. I replied that the speech spoke for itself. It was based on the policy of the Cabinet and I could not add to it or take away from it.

/Our attitude would

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From Foreign Office to New York No. 1858

-2-

78

Our attitude would be determined when there was agreement and when we knew whether we were requested to do anything and whether the responsibility was being shared by others.

3. I concluded by emphasising to Mr. Douglas my fear that if we had agreed to the United States proposal to accept the Mandate for another 10 days nothing would be done during those 10 days and we should then be pressed to remain in Palestine for another and perhaps yet another period. His Majesty's Government simply could not accept such a risk. If, however, we were only being asked to hold the position for another few days while United States troops were put into Palestine then an entirely new situation would be created which His Majesty's Government would examine. They would then be ready to give careful consideration to proposals from the Truce Commission.

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INWARD TELEGRAM.

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

p.w. 16
E 79
Sol/S

5673/4

Cypher (O.T.P.)

FROM PALESTINE (General Sir A. Cunningham) Eastern Dept.

D. 4th May, 1948.
R. 4th " " 13.55 hrs.

Please see S/S's
minute.
This should be copied
to USA. 2/5.

MOST IMMEDIATE

No. 1249 Top Secret.

Addressed to S. of S. *Would you please arrange for copy*
Repeated to U.S.D.E.L. No. 1351 (Washington please
pass). *to be sent to U.S. Ambassador*

This should be copied to USA. 2/5.

Done! BABB 5-5

Your telegrams Nos. 1804 and 1805 (New York to Foreign Office Nos. 1350 and 1351).

If this party comes, Lydda is still feasible and I consider Jerusalem the best venue. I assume that party is ready to visit Arab League also.

2. Regarding proposals for retention of troops in Jerusalem after 15th May, I assume that this would only be considered if there was a truce for the whole of Palestine in which case they might well be an embarrassment, for the only people likely to break the truce are Jewish terrorists who would attack them. Moreover, part of Red Cross proposal is that all troops should leave Jerusalem. I was, in fact, asked to send them away at once and their whole plan is based on the period when troops leave. I feel that it would be most unwise to prejudice this plan, which has a real chance of success. The plan is at present based on troops being out on the termination of the Mandate.

3. Military objections are as follows:-

(a) Communications with Jerusalem are becoming daily more difficult as roads are mined and attitude of Arab population deteriorating.

(b) Troops here are only just able to maintain themselves until 15th May, the railway now being out of action and military oil tankers have left the country. They are entirely dependant on oil.

(c) A later departure would raise grave administrative problems, including deferment of release of troops who are already accusing us of a breach of faith.

(d) The Army would be landed with a serious refugee problem which they would be unable to cope with.

4. In fact, it is now too late to put the clock back.

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 P.S. to Minister of State
 Mr. Rees-Williams
 Sir S. Caine
 Sir C. Jeffries
 Mr. Holding
 Mr. Martin
 Mr. Gutch
 Mr. Mathison
 Mr. Higham
 Mr. Galsworthy
 Mr. Holmer
 No. 10 Downing Street
 Foreign Office
 Ministry of Defence
 Cabinet Offices
 War Office
 Air Ministry
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 C.I.C.S.
 Mr. B.A.B. Burrows.
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 Mr. S.R.V. Luke.
 Lt. Col. M.M. Charteris.

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E 5680

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1948

PALESTINE

4 MAY 1948

Registry Number | E5680/4/31

TELEGRAM FROM
Mr. Houstoun
No. Boswall
BEIRUT
Dated 321

Received in Registry | 3rd May
4th "

Palestine Truce.

Refers Foreign Office telegram No, 299 dated 1st May (E5460/4/31) Action taken, Minister for Foreign Affairs agreed and commented that if truce area could be extended to the whole of Palestine so much the better.

Last Paper.

643

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

9, Palestine Truce
May 5

(Action completed.)

Next Paper.

5695

(Minutes.)

M. Bayart 5/5

Dr. S. Blum
May 5

13
6/5

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Cypher/OTP

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

FROM BEIRUT TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Houstoun-Boswall

No. 321

3rd May, 1948

D. 3.59 p.m. 3rd May, 1948

R. 5.50 p.m. 3rd May, 1948

Repeated to New York (U.K. Delegation)

Washington

B.M.E.O. Cairo

Bagdad

Jedda

Amman

Damascus

5580

4 MAY 1948

CONFIDENTIAL

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 321 of
3rd May repeated for information to U.K. Delegation
New York, Washington, B.M.E.O. Cairo, Bagdad, Jedda,
Amman, Damascus.

Your telegram No. 299. Palestine.

Action taken. Minister for Foreign Affairs agreed
and commented that if truce area could be extended to the
whole of Palestine so much the better.

Foreign Office please pass to U.K. Delegation New
York and Washington as my telegrams Nos. 18 and 17
respectively.

[Repeated to U.K. Delegation New York
and Washington]

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183

E

5. 5. 35

5 MAY 1948

82

1548

Registry
Number E5733/4/31TELEGRAM FROM
United Kingdom
No Delegation
NEW YORK
Dated 1359Received
in Registry 3rd May
5th "First Committee, Colonial Secretary's Speech.Refers New York telegram No, 1358 dated 3rd May
(E5664/4/31) Transmits main points of the speech
made by the Colonial Secretary in the Political
Committee on May 3rd.

Last Paper.

1697

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8, Palestine visit
May 5.(Action
completed.)

7/6/48

Next Paper.

15716

(Minutes)

Para 2 contains an important suggestion by the Col.
Secretary. Is subsequent debate planned (see E 5839)
one of the principal objects is custody of assets.D.B.
6/5

W. B. 15 May 7

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5735

83

5 MAY 1948

En Clair

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE
(From United Kingdom Delegation to the United Nations)

No. 1359
3rd May, 1948

D: 12.58 p.m. 4th May, 1948
R: 6.30 p.m. 4th May, 1948

Repeated to: Washington (Saving)

IMMEDIATE
GIANT

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 1359 of
May 3rd repeated for information to Washington Saving.

My immediately preceding telegram. E 5664/4

The following are the main points in the speech
made by the Colonial Secretary in the Political Committee
on May 3rd.

The Colonial Secretary began by emphasising once again
the urgency and gravity of the situation. The Assembly
were threatened with the proclamation of both a Jewish
state and an Arab state on May 15th. The partition plan
would not then have been implemented in accordance with
the resolution of November 29th since it would not have
proved possible to use the procedures laid down in that
resolution or to observe its timetable or to form the
economic union. It was true that a degree of partition
might exist in practice and that the Palestine Government
had made considerable preparation for continuing essential
services by devolving responsibility for them upon local
authorities. But these developments offered no guarantee
that armed conflict between the two communities would be
avoided and there was an overwhelming case for (a) a
truce and (b) some interim arrangement to prevent the
total collapse of all central institutions.

2. The Colonial Secretary made it clear that he
was not suggesting that it was possible to establish a new
central Government in Palestine before May 15th. Nor was
he suggesting the establishment of any particular regime
for the purpose of maintaining security and enforcing law
and order. Least of all was he suggesting an authority
which would impose any particular form of Government on
Palestine. But he invited the committee to consider
"whether it is not possible to establish some neutral
authority at the centre, a continuing authority holding
the assets, furthering mediation and acting for the United
Nations as a unified central body until the communities
can resolve their conflict or the form of future Government
be finally determined". This proposal did not involve a

/retreat from the aim

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New York telegram No. 1359 to Foreign Office

- 2 -

retreat from the aim of independence in Palestine which His Majesty's Government had consistently pursued. The Colonial Secretary said he threw out these ideas for exploration because he believed they met the desire of many delegations for some reasonably simple action which could be taken quickly. He did not suggest a trusteeship agreement because it was clear that this would not be accepted by the parties on account of the postponement of independence which it would involve.

3. The Colonial Secretary then referred to the various attempts which were being made to secure a truce both for Jerusalem and for the whole country. "the continuance of truce discussions during the past few days has been made possible by the vigorous action which the British forces have taken in Palestine to arrest large scale attacks on Jaffa and on sections of Jerusalem. The mandatory Government is acting with determination to prevent a further deterioration in the situation before the 15th May". The arrival of British reinforcements in Palestine did not imply any change in policy or any modification in the programme of British withdrawal. Consequently there was little time left in which to conclude arrangements for a truce. "My Government hopes that the terms of a truce can be agreed and that Jews and Arabs will realise how imperative it is to themselves and to the rest of the world that war should be prevented between them".

4. In a brief allusion to proposals for a definitive settlement the Colonial Secretary spoke of the necessity for "great voluntary renunciation in the direction of some effective federal form". In conclusion he again emphasised the imperative need for a truce in the whole of Jerusalem, the importance of securing a truce over the entire country, the desirability of "establishing some neutral authority at the centre to represent the United Nations and provide an element of continuity" and the importance of tackling the problem of displaced persons generally.

5. The speech has had an excellent reception both among delegates and the press.

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1-84

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5.30 84

1948

PALESTINE

5 MAY 1948

Registry
Number E5736/4/31
TELEGRAM FROM
United Kingdom
No. Delegation
NEW YORK
Dated 1371
Received
in Registry 4th May
5th "

First Committee Meetings.

Refers Ne York telegram No, 1370 dated 4th May (E5739/4/31) The First Committee appointed a sub-Committee composed of the Officers of Committee One together with representatives of Argentina, Belgium Canada, Guatemala, France, India, the U.S.S.R. and the United States, to formulate and report to the Committee a proposal for a provisional regime for Palestine.

Last Paper.

1-733

(Minutes.)

The new committee is to formulate a proposal for a provisional regime for Palestine.

DB.
6/6

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8 Palestine Resol
May 6

(Action completed.)

(Index.)

1-733
1-733

Next Paper.

1-7339

NO. 17705 17705 17705 17705

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New York telegram No. 1371 to Foreign Office

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avail itself of the services of other experts on Palestine.

[Ends].

Please pass important to Jerusalem as my telegram
No. 371.

[Copy sent to Telegraph Section Colonial Office
for retransmission to Jerusalem].

[Copies sent to Secretary of State for the Colonies].

PPP

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5739

5 MAY 1948

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1948

Registry Number E5739/4/31

TELEGRAM FROM

United Kingdom
No. Delegation
NEW YORK
Dated 1370

Received in Registry 4th May
5th "

First Committee Meetings.

Refers New York telegram No, 1358 dated 3rd May (E5664/4/31) Trusteeship Council's report was not ready in time and so plenary meeting of Assembly was put off provisionally until May 5th. Gives text of discussions at afternoon session of First Committee.

Last Paper.

5736

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of)

8, Political Sect
May 6

(Action complete)

5740

(Index)

5740

Next Paper.

5740

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EN CLAIR

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FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No: 1370

D.8.57.p.m.5th May 1948

4th May 1948

R.3.30.a.m.5th May 1948

Repeated to Jerusalem
Washington, Saving

IMMEDIATE

Giant.

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No: 1370
of 4th May repeated for information to Jerusalem and
Saving to Washington.

My telegram 1358 - Palestine.

First Committee May 4th.

Trusteeship Council's report was not ready in
time and so plenary meeting of Assembly was put off
provisionally until tomorrow May 5th.

In the afternoon in First Committee, Colonial
Secretary repeated main outlines of his suggestion for a
custodian authority in Palestine. But he did not attempt
to answer Khoury's (Syria) requests for further details
about the questions of selection of individuals to serve
on the proposed neutral body, of enforcement in the
absence of agreement between the parties, of expenditure
involved, and of possibility of finding a legal basis for
the proposed authority (preferably in the form of a
simple trusteeship which alone could empower the United
Nations to act as desired).

McNaughton (Canada) was in favour of taking steps
to coordinate activities of the various organs of the United
Nations at present engaged on different aspects of the
Palestine problem, and suggested that in order that existing
conditions should be fully taken into account, and that
theoretical arrangements should not be worked out without
regard to facts, the Truce Commission of Security Council in
Palestine should be invited to work out specific proposals.

The only representative to comment on this suggestion
was Gromyko (U.S.S.R.). His comments about it were as

unfavourable as those

5 MAY 1948

5 MAY 1948

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New York telegram No: 1370 to Foreign Office

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unfavourable as those about the United Kingdom suggestions, which he described as vague except in so far as they pursued the same objective as United States proposals i.e., the casting aside of partition resolution and establishment of some more or less clearly defined alternative order. In the absence of more positive features he would reject United Kingdom suggestions, and in his attitude he was fortified by his certainty that the Jews would do the same. In point of fact they were impracticable, as the total inability of the Trusteeship Council to achieve anything towards a truce in Jerusalem showed. The rest of his speech consisted of a repetition of his own previous arguments, and many of the Jewish Agency's, in favour of putting partition into effect at once. He also denounced the hidden motives of these powers, notably the United States, who prevented the United Nations from taking even the most elementary decisions, and who forced them to keep marking time.

This concluded the general discussion and we then had a long procedural discussion about the question of setting up a sub-committee. Eventually a Cuban amendment (text in my immediately following telegram) to the original Guatemalan resolution (A/C1/285) was adopted by 33 votes to 7 with 13 abstentions. The Committee voted in favour of the inclusion of Cuba in the sub-committee but rejected, by a heavy majority, Guatemalan amendments suggesting

(A) The inclusion of Australia, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Haiti, New Zealand, Sweden and Uruguay and

(B) Substituting in second paragraph "study the possibilities of establishing" for "shall formulate a proposal for".

Please pass Important to Jerusalem as my telegram No: 370.

[Copies sent to Secretary of State for Colonies and to Telegraph Section Colonial Office for transmission to Jerusalem].

X:X:X:

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1945 55	Palestine EASTERN	E 440/G
E 5440/14 E 31/G		90
U.K. Delegation New York 1364 May 14th	Palestine Ince Talks	
Last Paper. E 5673	(Minutes.)	
References. E 5643/14/C	<p>The drafts are also approved. See E 5815/G</p> <p>The Americans appear to have little grounds for objection.</p> <p>Draftsman 6/5</p> <p>75</p>	
(Print.)		
(How disposed of.)		
(Action completed.)	(Incl/ex.)	
10/5	W.S.	
Next Paper.		

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END

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CYPHER/OTP

DIPLOMATIC (SECRET) DISTRIBUTION

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to the United Nations)

No. 1,364.

D: 2.54 p.m. 4th May, 1948.

4th May, 1948.

R: 8.00 p.m. 4th May, 1948.

Repeated to: Jerusalem,
Washington Saving.

ESY40

MOST IMMEDIATE

TOP SECRET

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 1,364 of 4th May repeated for information to Jerusalem and Saving to Washington.

Palestine.

Your telegrams Nos. 1,846 and 1,847.

The substance of your telegrams under reference was communicated to the United States Delegation this morning. They informed us that Jewish Agency have categorically rejected proposal contained in my telegram No. 1,351. Americans have not made this refusal public, as they wish to see what reply the Arabs will make. The Delegation consider that American policy might be affected by evidence of a more conciliatory attitude on the part of the Arabs.

2. The refusal by Jewish Agency of the proposal for a ten day standstill, in the opinion of the United States Delegation, does not (repeat not) necessarily involve the breakdown of the truce talks which are in progress here.

Please repeat to Jerusalem Immediate as my telegram No. 369.

[Copy sent to Telegraph Section Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem and copies sent to Secretary of State for the Colonies].

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